309.25
M68m
v.2

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

VOLUME II: ECONOMIC GOALS

MISSISSIPPI RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

SUBPROJECT EA–007

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

VOLUME II: ECONOMIC GOALS

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

MISSISSIPPI RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

3825 RIDGEWOOD ROAD · JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

APRIL, 1972

309.25
M68 ms
v.2

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. MSRDC-72-EA-007-02	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.

4. Title and Subtitle

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
VOLUME II: ECONOMIC GOALS

5. Report Date
April, 1972

6.

7. Author(s)
Mississippi Research and Development Center

8. Performing Organization Rept. No.

9. Performing Organization Name and Address
Mississippi Research and Development Center
P. O. Drawer 2470
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
CPA-MS-04-00-0095

11. Contract/Grant No.
CPA-MS-04-00-0095

12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address
Department of Housing and Urban Development
300 Woodrow Wilson West, Jackson Mall
Jackson, Mississippi 39213

13. Type of Rept. & Period Covered
Final

14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstracts

This study gives goals for Mississippi's economic growth to the year 2000. Population forecasts are presented for the State, each planning and development district (PDD) and each major city. Employment by type and per capita income trends are forecast for the State and each PDD. These forecasts are based on past trends and potential for future development.

Mississippi's per capita income must increase at a rate of 6.25% per year in order to achieve its goal of parity with the national average by the year 2000. This assumes an annual growth rate of 4.8% for the U. S.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. **17a. Descriptors**

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Available to the public from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151	Unclassified	74
	20. Security Class (This Page) Unclassified	22. Price

FORM NTIS-35(10-70) USCOMM-DC 40329-P71

Table of Contents

	Page
Bibliographic Data Sheet	iii
Summary	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
MISSISSIPPI	
EMPLOYMENT	5
POPULATION	7
PER CAPITA INCOME	9
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS	
POPULATION	15
Northeast Mississippi	15
North Delta	15
Three Rivers	15
South Delta	16
North Central Mississippi	16
Golden Triangle	17
Central Mississippi	17
East Central Mississippi	18
Southwest Mississippi	18
Southern Mississippi	19
EMPLOYMENT	30
Northeast Mississippi	30
North Delta	30
Three Rivers	30
South Delta	31
North Central Mississippi	31
Golden Triangle	31
Central Mississippi	32
East Central Mississippi	32
Southwest Mississippi	32
Southern Mississippi	32
PER CAPITA INCOME	44
Northeast Mississippi	44
North Delta	44
Three Rivers	44
South Delta	44
North Central Mississippi	44
Golden Triangle	45
Central Mississippi	45

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page

PER CAPITA INCOME (Continued)

East Central Mississippi 45
Southwest Mississippi 45
Southern Mississippi 45

APPENDICES

Appendix A — Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000 59
Appendix B — Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000 60
Appendix C — Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars 62

Figures

1 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Mississippi 6
2 Population Trends and Forecasts, by Race, 1950–2000, Mississippi . . . 8
3 Gross National Product Per Capita (1965 Dollars), 1869–2000, United States 9
4 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, United States and Mississippi . . 11
5 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District 20
6 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, North Delta Planning and Development District 21
7 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Three Rivers Planning and Development District 22
8 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, South Delta Planning and Development District 23
9 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, North Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 24
10 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Golden Triangle Planning and Development District 25
11 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 26
12 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 27
13 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Southwest Mississippi Planning and Development District 28
14 Population Trends and Forecasts, 1950–2000, Southern Mississippi Planning and Development District 29
15 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District 34
16 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, North Delta Planning and Development District 35
17 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Three Rivers Planning and Development District 36

Table of Contents (Continued)

Page

Figures (Continued)

18 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, South Delta Planning and Development District 37

19 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, North Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 38

20 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Golden Triangle Planning and Development District 39

21 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 40

22 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District 41

23 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Southwest Mississippi Planning and Development District 42

24 Employment Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, Southern Mississippi Planning and Development District 43

25 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District . 46

26 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, North Delta Planning and Development District . . . 47

27 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Three Rivers Planning and Development District . . . 48

28 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, South Delta Planning and Development District . . . 49

29 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, North Central Mississippi Planning and Development District . 50

30 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Golden Triangle Planning and Development District . . 51

31 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Central Mississippi Planning and Development District . . 52

32 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, East Central Mississippi Planning and Development District . 53

33 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Southwest Mississippi Planning and Development District . 54

34 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars, Southern Mississippi Planning and Development District . 55

Appendix Figure

C–1 Per Capita Income Trends and Forecasts, 1962–2000, in Current and Constant (1970) Dollars for the United States and Mississippi 63

Map

1 Mississippi Planning and Development Districts and Major Cities x

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

https://archive.org/details/mississippistate02miss

Summary

The economic goals suggested for Mississippi are as follows:

	1970	1980	1990	2000
Total Personal Income (current dollars in billions)	$5.4	$11.6	$24.2	$50.3
Total Personal Income (constant 1970 dollars in billions)	$5.4	$8.7	$13.6	$20.9
Population (in thousands)	2,217	2,483	2,810	3,140
Per Capita Income (constant 1970 dollars)	$3,910	$4,680	$5,580	$6,680
Employment (in thousands)	780	887	1,025	1,169

Of the State's ten planning and development districts, the North Delta, Southern, and Central districts are expected to increase employment opportunities at the highest rate, while the South Delta, Southwest, and North Central districts are expected to lose employment or gain only slowly.

Manufacturing employment is projected to double in the next 30 years, reaching 361,600, while agricultural employment will decline from the current figure of 101,000 to about 78,000. Government employment (including teachers), now about 130,000, will increase to 229,000.

Population changes will follow employment. An extension of past trends indicates that the State will be 25% nonwhite by the year 2000. The mobility (historically outmigration) of blacks will be increased as average educational levels improve.

Per capita income is expected to rise significantly in all districts and generally will be highest in districts which develop employment opportunities faster than their natural increase in population. The Central and Southern districts are forecast to lead in this category. The percentage gap in per capita income between the "richest" and "poorest" districts is forecast to narrow substantially.

Map 1

MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS AND MAJOR CITIES

Mississippi Research and Development Center

INTRODUCTION

This volume of Mississippi's State Development Program presents goals for growth over the next generation. The economic goal for the State is to equal the U. S. average per capita income in the year 2000. The forecasts of population and employment are believed compatible with an economic growth rate which will reach this goal.

Population is forecast for the State, each Planning and Development District (PDD), and each major city (generally those with population over 10,000). Employment is forecast by type for the State and each PDD. Population and employment forecasts, as well as the per capita income forecasts, are based on past trends and development potential for the future.

Per capita income trends for the State and each of the ten Planning and Development districts are presented. Forecasts of per capita income for each district are made and then combined to make Statewide forecasts of per capita income for 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Based on past trends for Mississippi it is clear that on a Statewide basis population depends on employment; so the employment forecasts are presented first, followed by the population figures. However, for the districts the dependency is not as clear (primarily because of commuting among the districts), and the presentation in this report is made in the traditional manner of putting population first.

Achievement of the goals set in this study will require massive development of existing resources and the tapping of new sources of economic energy. Assuming a 4.8% growth rate in per capita income for the U. S., the State will have to maintain a 6.25% per year growth in per capita income through the year 2000 to equal the U. S. average.

An economy growing at the rate targeted for Mississippi will attract more people and will provide more jobs. The future population of the State must be better educated, better housed, and better transported than the average Mississippian today and must also have a chance at better and more numerous jobs. Development of high quality jobs in manufacturing and agriculture will produce the needed expansion and improvement of employment in trade and service occupations and professions.

MISSISSIPPI

EMPLOYMENT

Mississippi's goal of raising its per capita income to the U. S. average by the year 2000 is heavily dependent upon a significant increase in the quality and quantity of jobs available in the State. The upswing in employment that took place in the 1960's (see Figure 1) is forecast to continue. The employment goal for the State in the year 2000 is 1,169,400 jobs, an increase of 390,000 jobs over the 1970 employment figure.

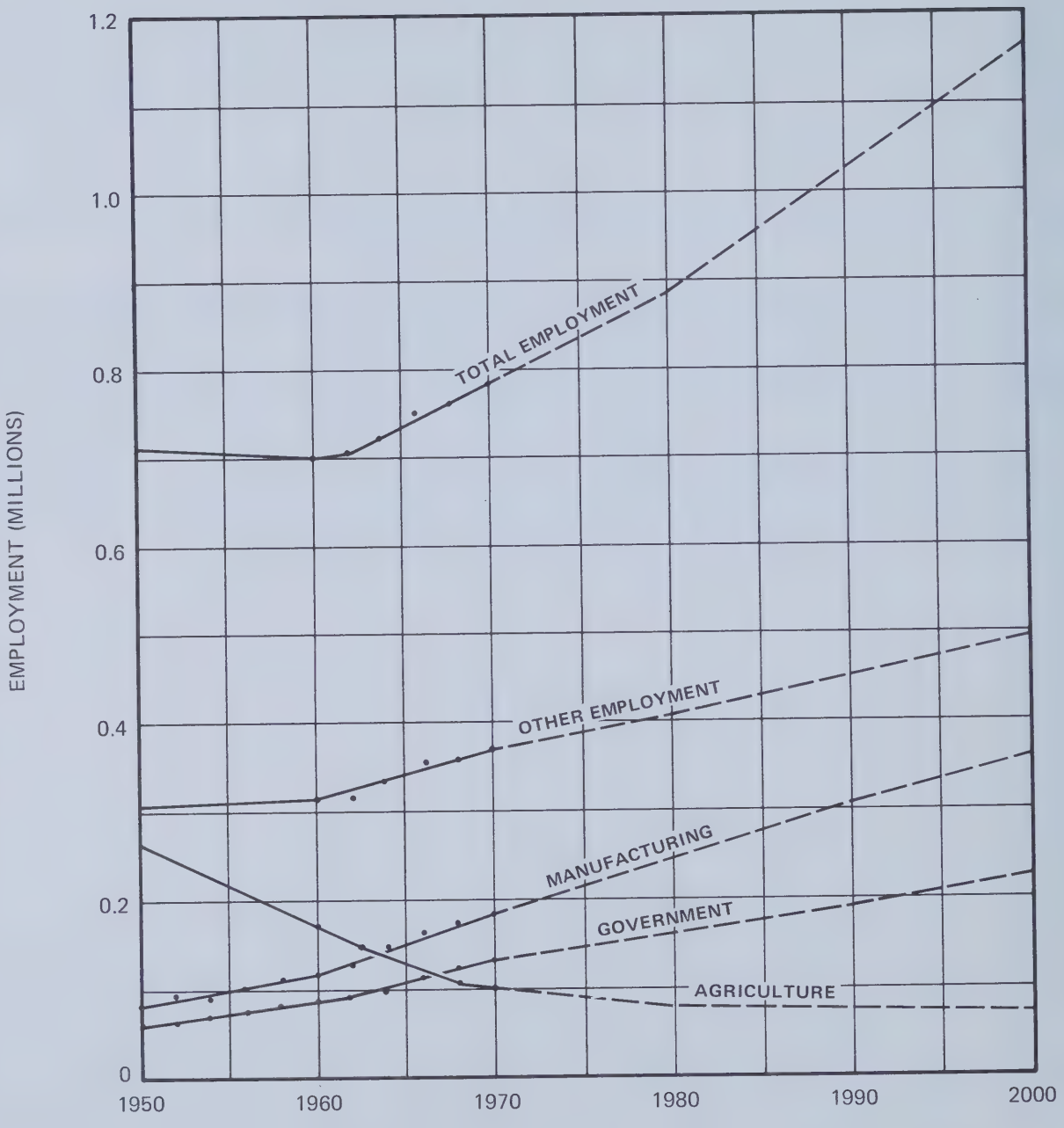
Increased employment in manufacturing will be the prime mover in raising the level of the Mississippi economy over the next 30 years. The number of manufacturing jobs in the State is forecast to double between 1970 and 2000. Almost 80% of these new jobs are expected to be in four of the State's ten planning and development districts—North Delta (31,000), Three Rivers (21,000), Central (25,000), and Southern (65,000).

Additional government jobs, forecast at 100,000 over the next 30 years, will be concentrated in the three most populous districts—North Delta, Central, and Southern.

The agricultural sector is forecast to have a 20% decline in employment. Although the North Delta and South Delta PDD's are forecast to lose about 4,000 agricultural jobs each, they will continue to lead the State in agricultural employment. With approximately 12,000 farm workers each in 2000 these two districts will account for about one-third the State's agricultural employment in that year.

Other employment is forecast to register a 30-year gain of approximately 35%. It is expected that many of these jobs will be in the trade and service sectors. About three-fourths the new jobs in other employment are forecast to be in three PDD's—North Delta, Central, and Southern.

Figure 1
EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
MISSISSIPPI



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

POPULATION

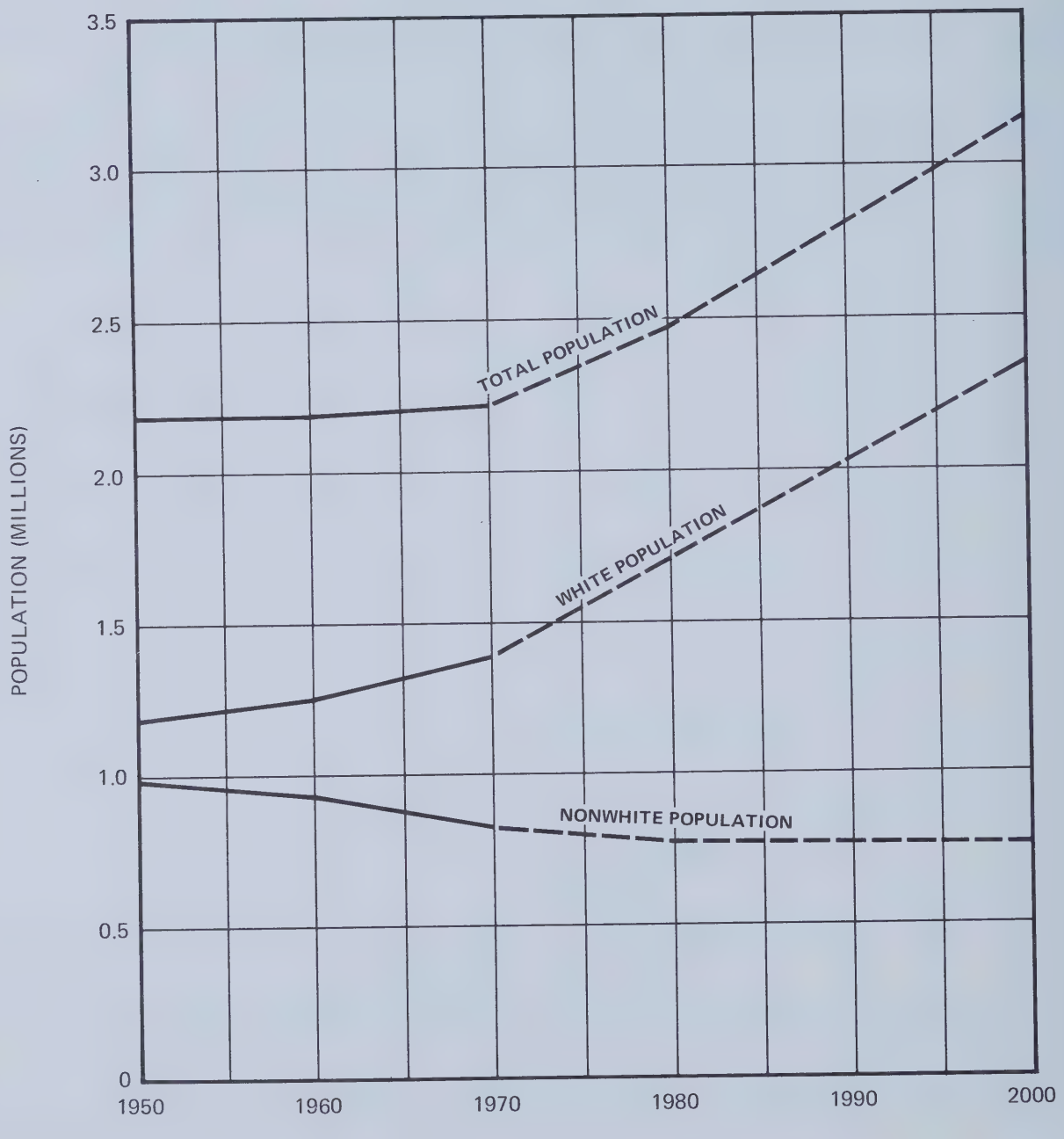
The forecast population of Mississippi for the year 2000 is 3,139,800, a net increase of 42% over the 1970 figure. By 2000, the State's population is projected to be 75% white and 25% nonwhite. The 1970 racial breakdown was 63% white, 37% nonwhite.

Population increases or decreases according to job availability, with some lag between the employment change and the population change. As shown in Figure 1, employment started a marked upswing in 1960 while population increased only slightly. The population increase, therefore, should be more rapid in the 1970's and 1980's as it responds to the increase in employment (see Figure 2).

Population increases in three of Mississippi's ten planning and development districts (North Delta, Central, and Southern) are expected to account for 700,000 of Mississippi's total population increase of 900,000 over the next three decades. Major growth centers within these three PDD's should be DeSoto County (North Delta), Jackson (Central), Biloxi-Gulfport (Southern), and Pascagoula-Moss Point (Southern). [1]

1 Population trends and forecasts for the State, each PDD, and each growth center are shown in Appendix A.

Figure 2
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS, BY RACE
1950–2000
MISSISSIPPI



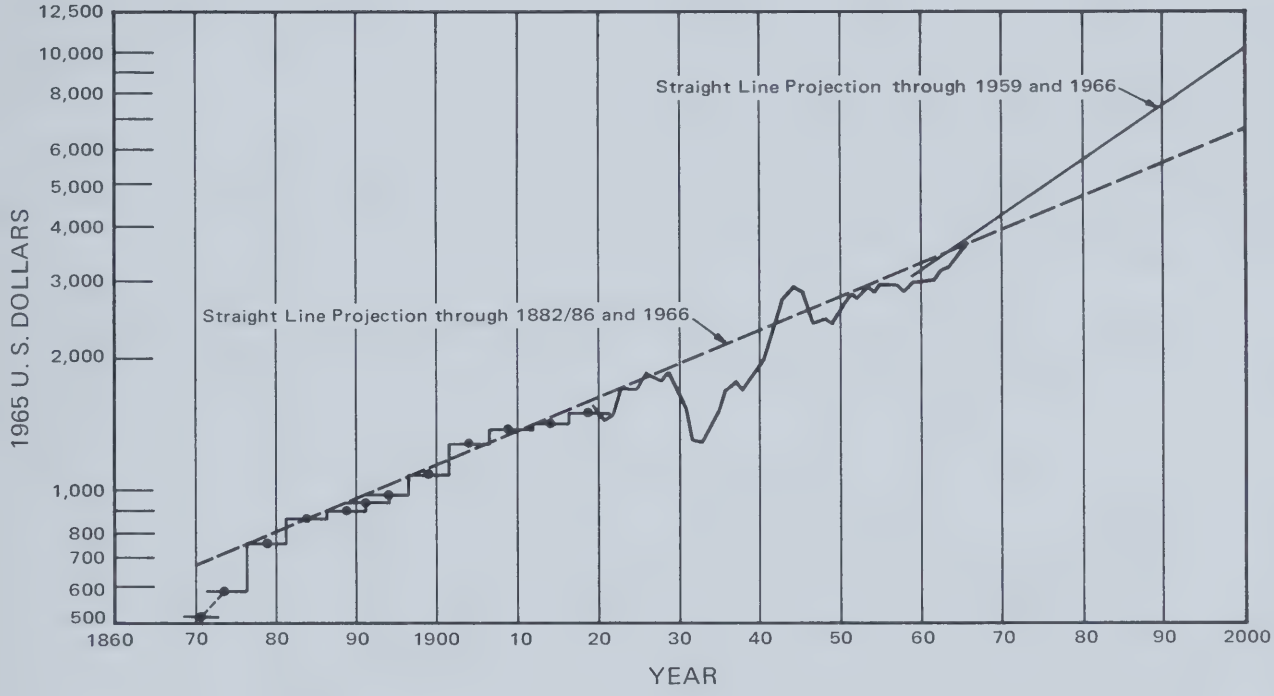
Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

PER CAPITA INCOME

For the past century, U. S. per capita income, expressed in constant dollars, has grown at an average annual rate of 1.8%. Figure 3 shows the growth of per capita gross national product, a figure closely related to per capita income.[1] As the chart shows, the major deviations from the trend have occurred in the aftermath of the Civil War, and in the great depression of the 1930's.

Figure 3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA (1965 DOLLARS)
1869–2000
UNITED STATES



SOURCE: Herman Kahn and Anthony J. Wiener, *The Year 2000: A Framework for Speculation on the Next Thirty-Three Years* (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1967), p. 120.

A continuation of this 100-year-old trend for another 30 years seems reasonable, so the U. S. per capita income has been projected to increase annually by 1.8% in constant dollars, plus 3% per year due to the effects of inflation.[2] This growth rate puts the national average per capita income for the year 2000 at $15,960 in current dollars. In constant (1970) dollars, the figure would be $6,680 (over $20,000 per household).

1 Personal income is about 80% of gross national product.

2 Serious forecasts of inflation for the 1970's generally range from 3% to 3 1/2%. See "A Bad New Year for Common Stocks," *Fortune*, October, 1971, p. 73.

Mississippi's stated goal in economic development is to reach the U. S. average per capita income by the year 2000. To reach this level at the end of 30 years will require an average per annum growth of 6.25% in Mississippi's per capita income. It is estimated that 3.25% of this will have to be "real" growth while 3% will be "money" growth or inflation.

Mississippi's per capita income should continue to rise in larger amounts each year between 1970 and 2000. As the economy becomes more sophisticated, the quality of jobs should increase rapidly. Increase in quality, coupled with more employment opportunities, will give the State spiralling growth in per capita income.

Forecasts for per capita income in both current and constant dollars for the U. S. and Mississippi are shown in Figure 4.

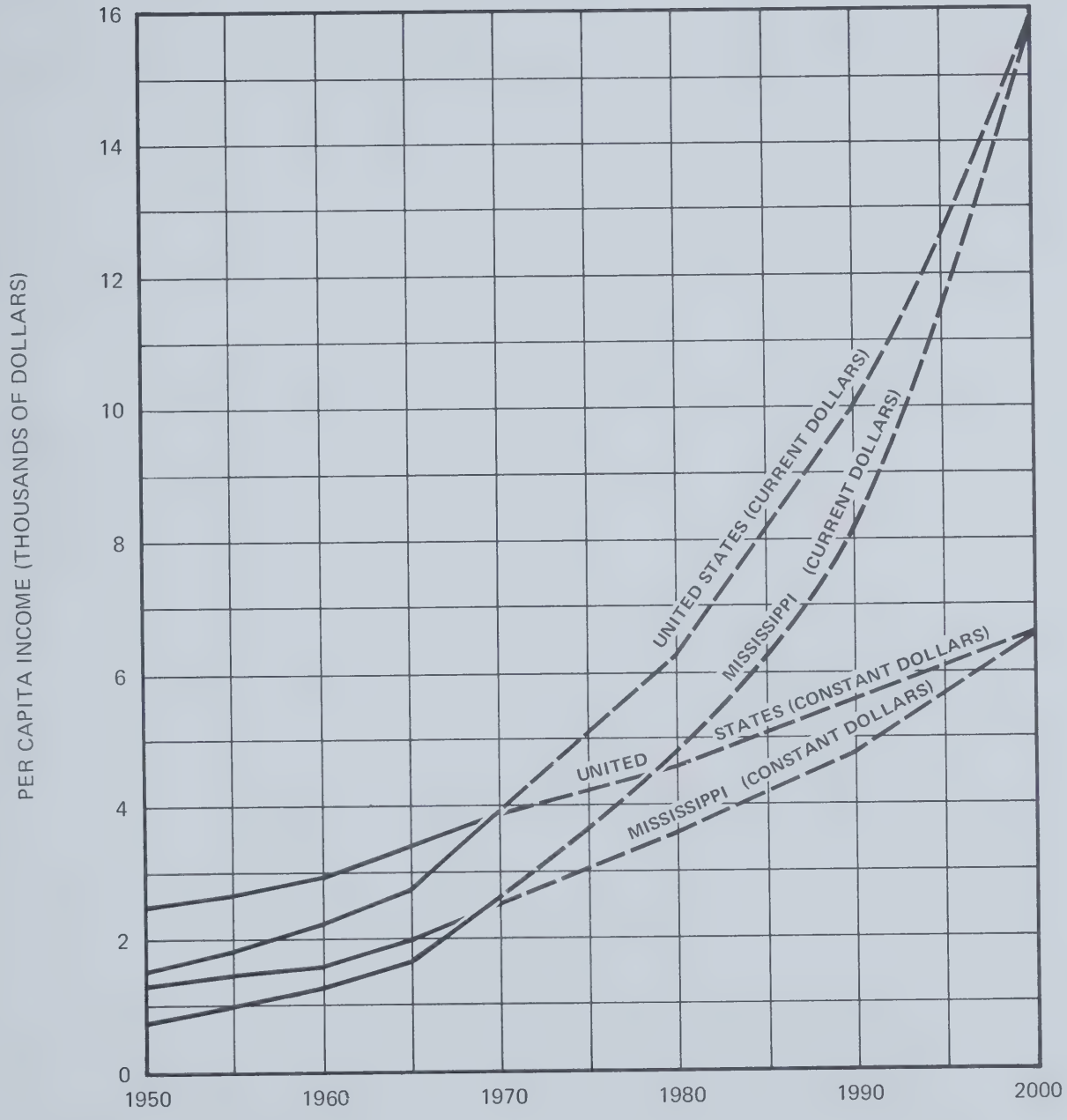
In 1970, three PDD's exceeded the State's average per capita income: Three Rivers, Central, and Southern. The forecasts for 2000 show these same three above the State average. Their present and predicted degrees of economic sophistication will be the key factors in keeping their per capita incomes above the State average between 1970 and 2000.

Several districts are forecast to exceed the State's 6.25% rate of per capita income growth over the 1970-2000 period—North Delta (7.01%), Northeast (6.6%), Three Rivers (6.3%), Golden Triangle (6.3%), and Southern (6.3%).

In Appendix C per capita income figures for the U. S., Mississippi, and the State's ten PDD's are shown in both current and constant 1970 dollars for 1962, 2000, and four selected intervening years.

Figure 4

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1950–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
UNITED STATES AND MISSISSIPPI



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

POPULATION

Northeast Mississippi

Population increases in the Northeast Mississippi PDD are forecast to number about 50,000 people over the next 30 years. A portion of this gain is expected to come from a "spillover" from the Memphis metropolitan area into Marshall County.

The district's only major city, Corinth, is projected to grow at a slightly faster rate than the district. Corinth's 30-year population growth to 18,000[1] by the year 2000 can be attributed mainly to normal urbanization plus its position as the trade center of Northeast Mississippi.

Population trends and forecasts for the Northeast Mississippi PDD and Corinth are shown in Figure 5.

North Delta

The North Delta PDD is forecast to double its population by the year 2000. Over 85% of the district's 30-year net population gain of 180,000[2] is expected to be in DeSoto County, a part of the Memphis metropolitan area. Favorable Mississippi taxes, combined with a lack of natural or man-made barriers to entry into the county, place DeSoto County in the top position to receive the population of the rapidly expanding Memphis urban area.

Clarksdale, the district's only designated growth center, is expected to add 12,000 people by the year 2000. These gains are expected to come as more and more former agricultural employees move to the city and as Clarksdale continues to consolidate its role as the trade and agribusiness center of the southern part of the district.

Figure 6 shows population trends and forecasts from 1950 to 2000 for the district, DeSoto County, and Clarksdale.

Three Rivers

Net population gains in the Three Rivers PDD are forecast to be about 80,000 over the next three decades. Much of the forecast growth will come from continued expansion of manufacturing and State university facilities within the district.

1 The Mississippi Research and Development Center (MRDC) forecast does not agree with the 1990 population of 24,700 for Corinth given in *Corinth: At the Crossroads* by Urban Consultants, Inc. (March, 1970). It is felt that the combined competition of Tupelo and Memphis will limit Corinth's growth potential.

2 The MRDC forecast is significantly higher than the 1990 forecast of 72,100 in *Comprehensive Plan of DeSoto County, Mississippi* by Harland Bartholomew & Associates (1968). The major differential appears to be the inclusion of a new town of 110,000 in MRDC's estimates.

The two largest cities in the Three Rivers PDD are Tupelo and Oxford. Tupelo is expected to continue as the manufacturing and trade center of the district, and reach a population of 47,500[1] by 2000. Oxford, on the other hand, functions as an educational center and as a trade center for the western part of the district. Oxford is forecast to reach 18,000[2] by 2000.

Figure 7 shows population trends and forecasts for the district and its major cities.

South Delta

The South Delta Planning and Development District is one of two PDD's in the State that is forecast to experience a net loss in population between 1970 and 2000. The continued decline in agricultural employment combined with the lack of a sufficiently large growth center to offset this decline are the major reasons for the forecast net loss of over 12,000 persons.

The district's two major cities, however, are expected to gain population over the next three decades. Greenville is forecast to overcome the slight decline in population in the 1960's and reach 50,000[3] by 2000. Mainstays supporting this growth will be trade, manufacturing, and the Port of Greenville.

Cleveland's population is forecast to increase more than 65%[4] over the next 30 years, primarily due to the expansion of Delta State College.

Figure 8 shows population trends and forecasts for the district and its two large cities.

North Central Mississippi

A slight gain in population over the 1970-2000 period is forecast for the North Central Mississippi PDD. Population declines in the agricultural portions and in the counties without major cities are expected to be offset by increased population in Greenwood and Grenada.

1 The MRDC forecast is less than the projections in *A Comprehensive Development Plan for Tupelo, Mississippi* (December, 1969) by Associated Planners, Inc. The difference in forecasts appears to be due to overstatement of 1970 population by Associated Planners.

2 The MRDC forecast, which excludes University, Mississippi, population, is approximately the same as the forecast shown in *Oxford Comprehensive Plan* (1970) by Thomas Seabrook and Associates.

3 The MRDC forecast in this study is significantly lower than previous MRDC forecast in *An Economic Analysis of Greenville, Mississippi* (1969) by James S. Lawson, Jr. The significant differential is due to a 25% overstatement of Greenville's population in 1970.

4 The MRDC forecast is slightly lower than a 1985 forecast of 19,000 in *Comprehensive City Plan of Cleveland, Mississippi* (1968) by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. It is felt that an underestimation of the influence of the Greenville and Clarksdale trade centers on Cleveland is the reason for the slight difference in forecasts.

Greenwood is forecast to enjoy a 60% gain[1] in population over the next three decades as it continues to increase its dominance as the major trade center of the district. Grenada, the district's manufacturing center, is expected to have an increase of about 70%[2] over its 1970 population.

Population trends and forecasts for Greenwood, Grenada, and the North Central Mississippi PDD are shown in Figure 9.

Golden Triangle

Population gains in the Golden Triangle PDD are forecast to be about 50,000 over the next 30 years. Increased manufacturing in the three Golden Triangle cities plus the growth of Mississippi State University and Mississippi State College for Women is considered to be the keystone of growth.

Columbus, the PDD's largest city, is expected to gain about 15,000[3] population by the year 2000. Expansion of Mississippi State College for Women plus the importance of Columbus as the Golden Triangle's leading trade and manufacturing center will be the top contributor to this growth.

Starkville will more than double[4] in population by 2000. Growth of Mississippi State University and increased trade resulting from this growth will contribute most to Starkville's population gains.

Figure 10 shows population trends and forecasts for the PDD, Starkville, and Columbus.

Central Mississippi

The Central Mississippi PDD is forecast to have the second largest districtwide increase in population over the 1970-2000 period. The net gain of nearly 210,000 is expected to be centered in the Jackson area.

Jackson, the Central PDD's largest city, is forecast to nearly double[5] its population by the year 2000. The basis of this growth will be rapid expansion of Jackson as a commercial and governmental center. The forecast also assumes major expansion of Jackson's existing corporate limits.

1 The MRDC forecast is significantly less than the 1990 forecast of 40,000 in *Economic and Population Study Update, Greenwood, Mississippi* (1970) by Continental Consultants, Inc. The difference appears to be MRDC's lesser estimation of manufacturing employment in Greenwood over the next 30 years.

2 The MRDC forecast in this study is higher than previous MRDC forecasts for 1990 of 12,000 shown in *Population and Economic Study of Grenada, Mississippi* (1970). The basic difference appears to be that the current forecast assumes expanded city limits while the previous study considers only existing city limits.

3 The MRDC forecast is significantly lower than the 1990 forecast of 48,000 in *Economic and Population Study of Columbus, Mississippi* (1970) by Continental Consultants, Inc. A 33% overestimate of the 1970 population of Columbus by Continental Consultants appears to be the major reason for the difference in forecasts.

4 The MRDC forecast is practically identical with the forecast in *Population and Economic Study of Starkville, Mississippi* (1969) by Urban Consultants, Inc.

5 The MRDC forecast is similar to forecasts by the Jackson City Planning Board.

Vicksburg's population growth of 15,000[1] over the next three decades will be influenced mostly by expansion of industrial and governmental facilities. Yazoo City is forecast to reach a population of 15,000[2] by 2000. More growth is not anticipated in Yazoo City because of the increasing size and influence of Jackson.

Figure 11 shows trends and forecasts of population in the Central PDD, Jackson, Vicksburg, and Yazoo City.

East Central Mississippi

A population increase of 50,000 by the year 2000 is forecast for the East Central Mississippi PDD. Most of the population gain is expected to be in Lauderdale County, where the district's only large city, Meridian, is located. Meridian is forecast to gain about 10,000 persons[3] over the next 30 years. The rising importance of Meridian as a distribution and transportation center should be the major contributor to this growth.

Population trends and forecasts for the district and Meridian are shown in Figure 12.

Southwest Mississippi

The Southwest Mississippi PDD is forecast to have a slight decline in population between 1970 and 2000. The decline in agricultural employment will not be offset by major advances in any of the district's three growth centers.

Natchez, the largest town in the district, is forecast to gain about 6,000 persons[4] in the next three decades. The growth is predicated on the continued development of the port and riverfront industrial land.

McComb has readied itself for industry in the 1960's, and industrial expansion of the coming 30 years should be the major contributor to the forecast population gain of 4,500[5] for the city by 2000. Brookhaven, the smallest of the three growth centers, is forecast to have only a slight gain[6] in population. Most of the Brookhaven increase will be the result of natural urbanization.

1 The MRDC forecast in this study is slightly higher than the MRDC forecast in *Population and Economic Study of Vicksburg and Warren County, Mississippi* (1970). The slight difference appears to be due to the present study's assumption of expanded city limits.

2 The MRDC forecast is lower than the 1990 forecast of 22,100 shown in *Yazoo City: Basic Studies* (1969) by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. The differential is probably due to ranging estimates of Jackson's influence.

3 The MRDC forecast is significantly lower than the forecast in *Meridian Comprehensive Plan* (1969) by J. L. Paulk and Associates, Inc. Some of this difference is attributable to an overestimation in the Paulk Study of Meridian's 1970 population.

4 The MRDC forecast in this study is similar to the forecast in MRDC's *Natchez and Adams County Population and Economic Base Study* (1971).

5 The MRDC forecast is considerably lower than the 1990 forecast of 17,500 in *McComb City, Mississippi, Population and Economics* (1969) by Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. The primary reason for the difference appears to be the overestimation of McComb's 1970 population in the Baker study.

6 The MRDC forecast is much lower than the 1985 forecast of 16,500 given in *The Brookhaven Area Plan* (1967) by Southern Consultants, Inc. The primary reason for this large difference is an overestimation of both the 1970 population and Brookhaven's importance as a trade center.

Figure 13 shows the population trends and forecasts for 1950 to 2000 for the Southwest Mississippi PDD and its three major cities.

Southern Mississippi

The Southern Mississippi PDD is forecast to gain almost a quarter of a million persons by the year 2000. Mississippi's largest development district, the Southern PDD comprises 15 counties in the southeastern corner of the State. Two of the coastal counties, Harrison and Jackson, are expected to account for a major portion of the district's total population growth.

Biloxi and Gulfport, the State's second and fourth largest cities in the 1970 census, are expected to gain a combined total of 60,000 people over the next 30 years. Continuing expansion of industry and tourism should be the major contributors to this growth.

Pascagoula and Moss Point are both located in Jackson County, which was Mississippi's fastest growing county in the 1960's. These two towns are forecast to have a combined population growth of 70,000 by the year 2000. Further expansion of industry combined with the growth of the Port of Pascagoula will be the major factor behind the growth of the two towns.

The third growth center in the southern half of the district, Picayune, is not expected to experience such rapid growth.[1] Although Picayune enjoyed a large population increase in the 1960's due to the nearby NASA facility, scaling down of NASA employment will contribute to a decline in the town's future growth. The competition of New Orleans, Biloxi-Gulfport, and Pascagoula will also limit Picayune's future gains. Hattiesburg, the State's sixth largest city in 1970, is the major growth center in the northern portion of the district. The growth of the University of Southern Mississippi plus Hattiesburg's increasing importance as an area trade center is expected to be the major contributor to a population increase of over 20,000[2] between 1970 and 2000.

Laurel, the other major city in the northern half of the district, lost population in the 1960's and among outsiders developed a poor image for manufacturing. A slight population increase to 28,000[3] is forecast for Laurel in 2000.

Figure 14 shows population trends and forecasts for the Southern PDD and its five growth centers.

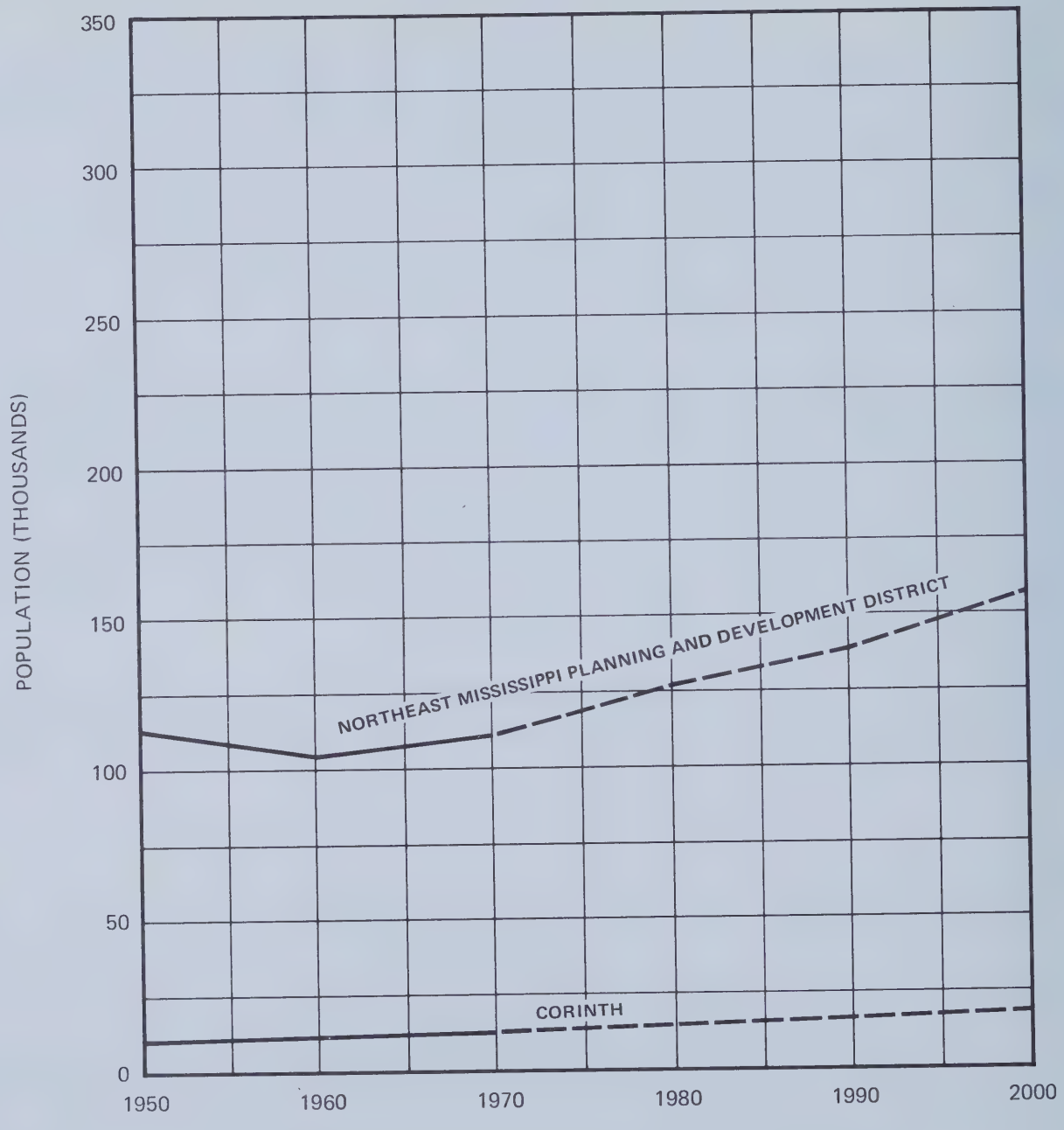
1 The MRDC forecast is lower than the 1990 forecast of 17,000 in *Comprehensive Plan for Picayune, Mississippi* (1971) by Bergeron-Kuhn-Verges Associates, Inc. It is felt that the difference is attributable to varying estimates of the effects of Picayune's competitors for industry.

2 The MRDC forecast is slightly higher than the 1990 forecast of 48,500 in *Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Population and Economic Study* (1964) by Planning Services, Inc. It is felt that the MRDC forecast considers Hattiesburg's future as a trade center more attractive.

3 The MRDC forecast is significantly lower than the 1990 forecast of 47,600 in *Laurel, Mississippi, Population and Economic Base Study* (1969) by Gassner, Nathan, and Browne, Inc. It appears that the difference is a result of an overestimation of the 1970 population and an underrating of the effects of Hattiesburg's trade area.

Figure 5

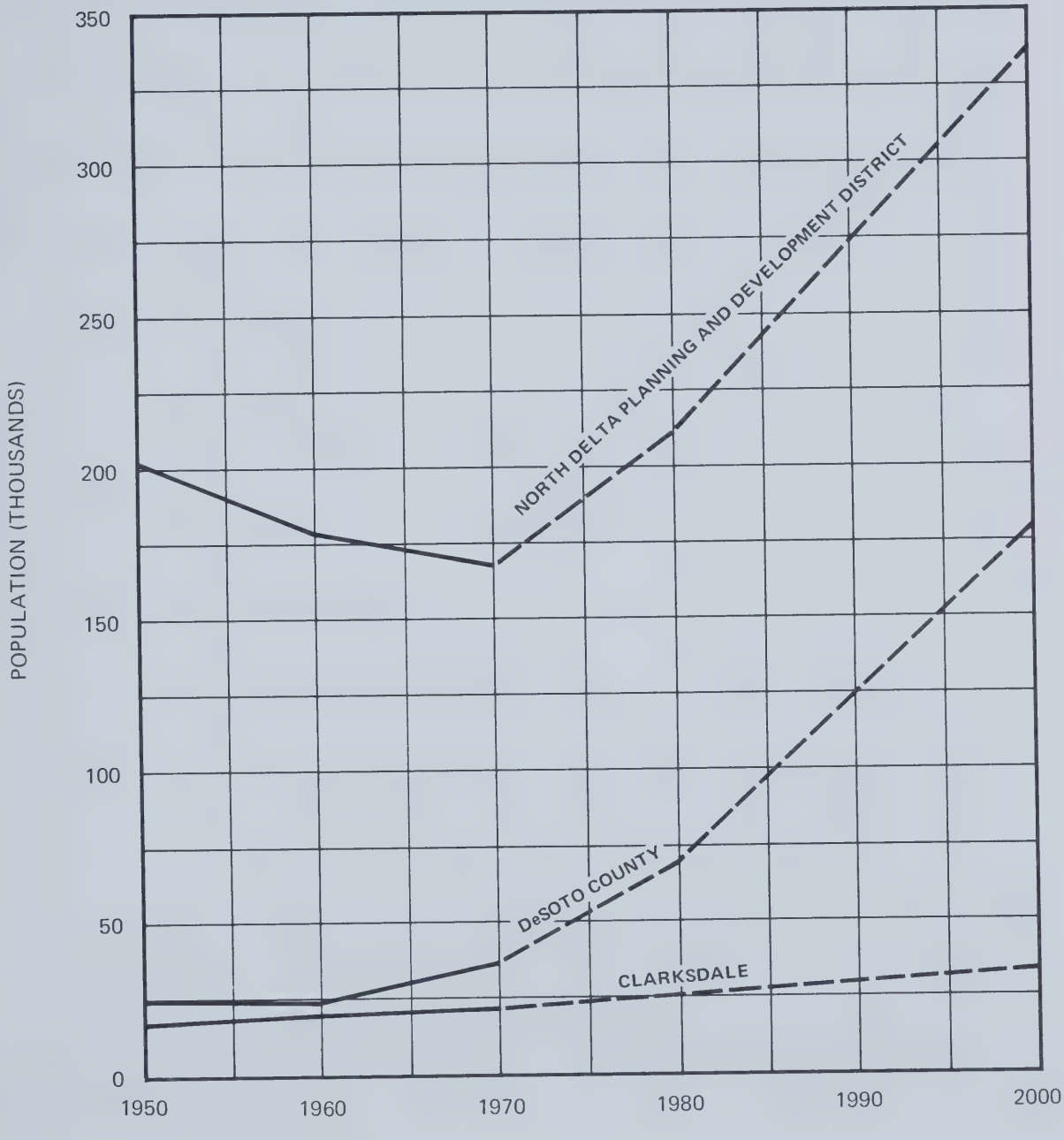
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS 1950–2000 NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

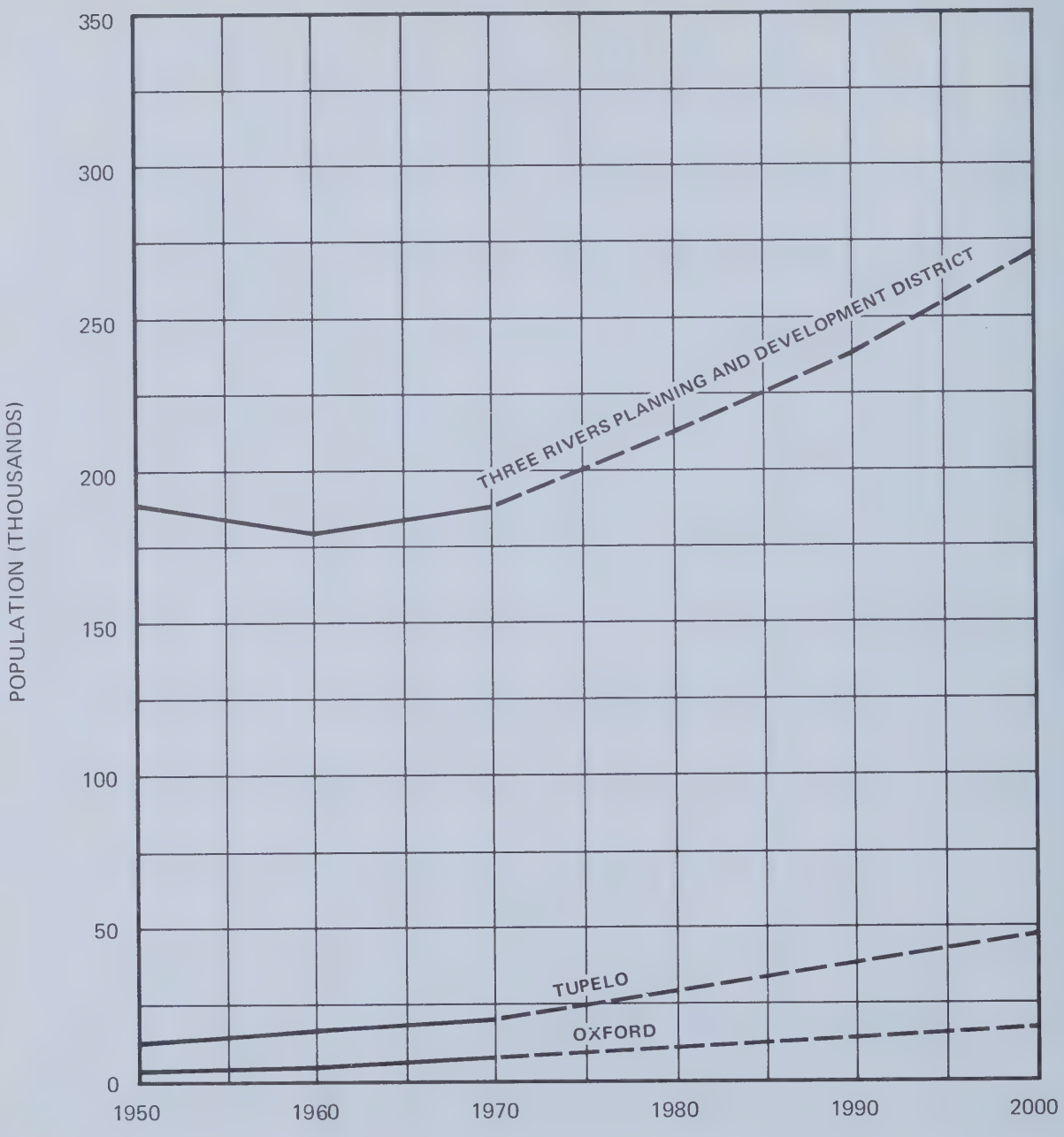
Figure 6
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
NORTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

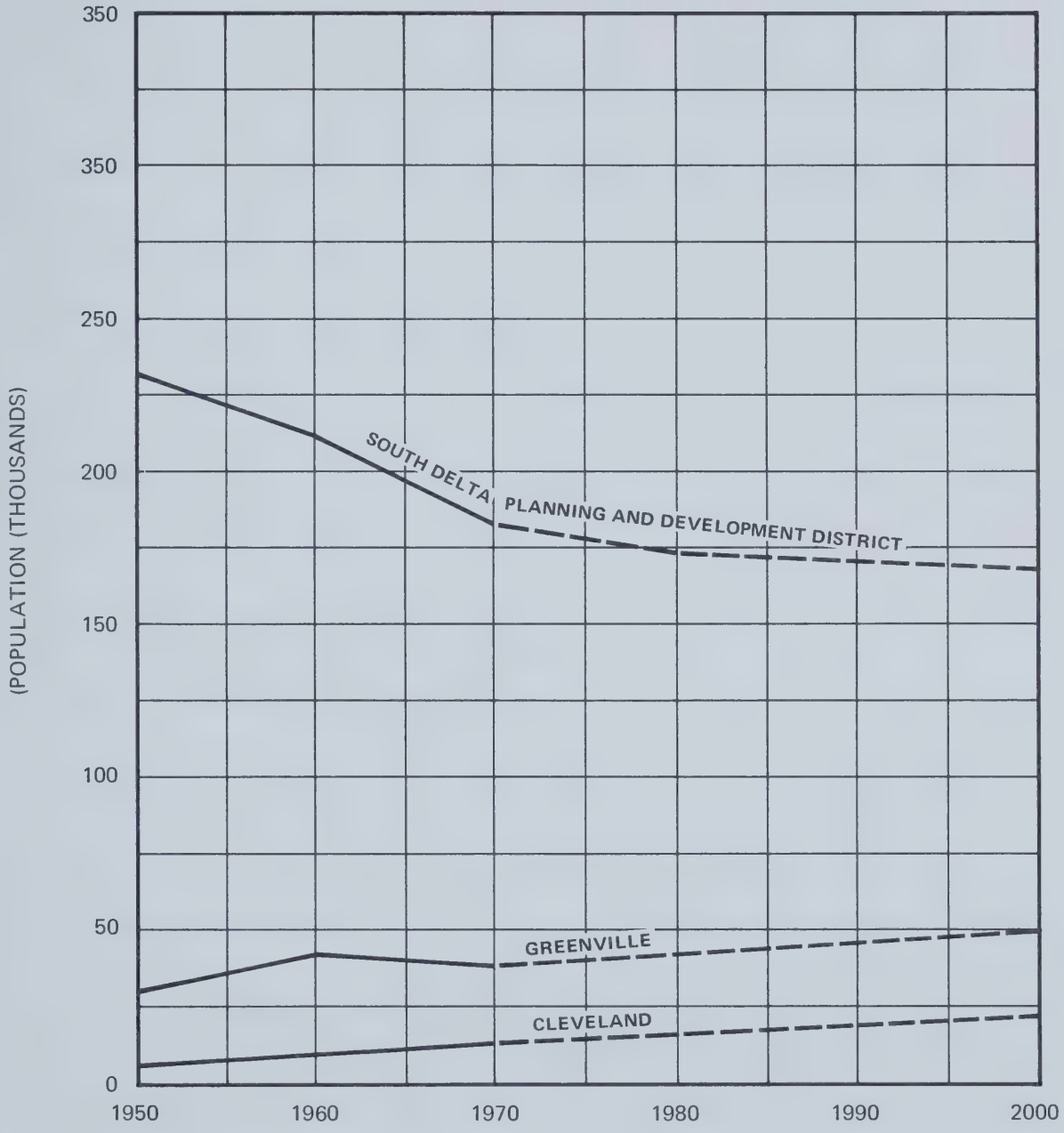
Figure 7
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
THREE RIVERS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

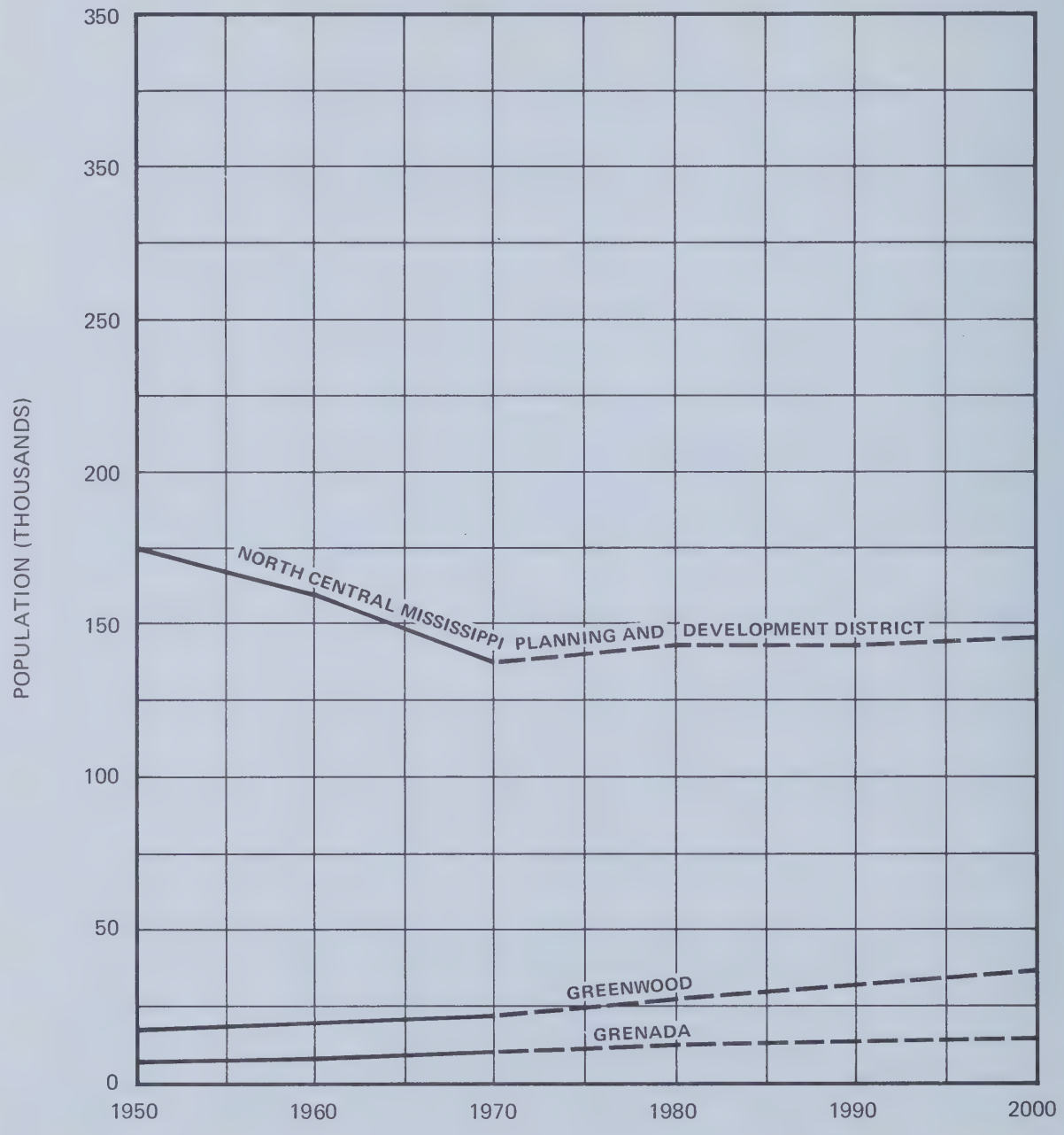
Figure 8
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
SOUTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

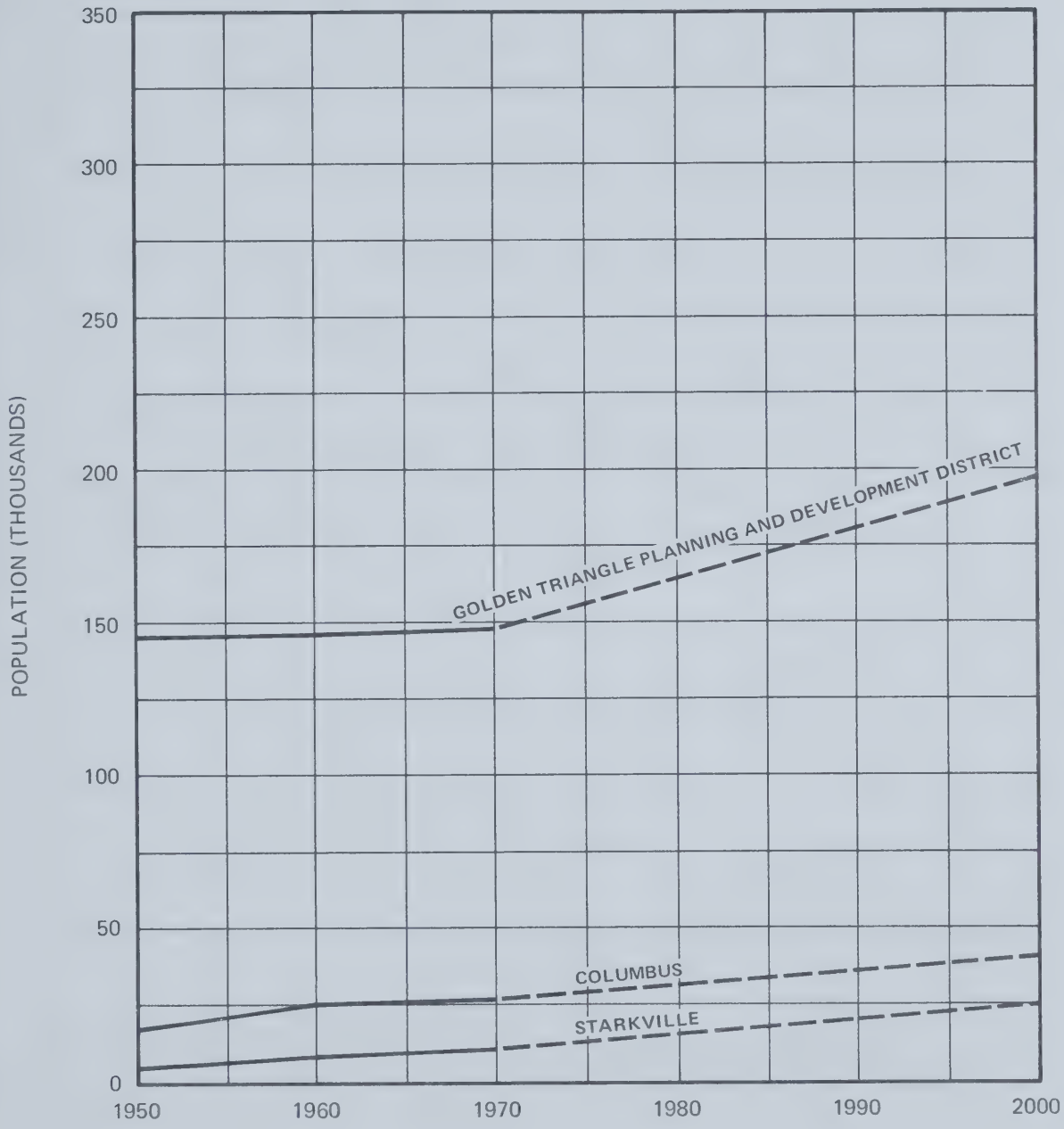
Figure 9
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
NORTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

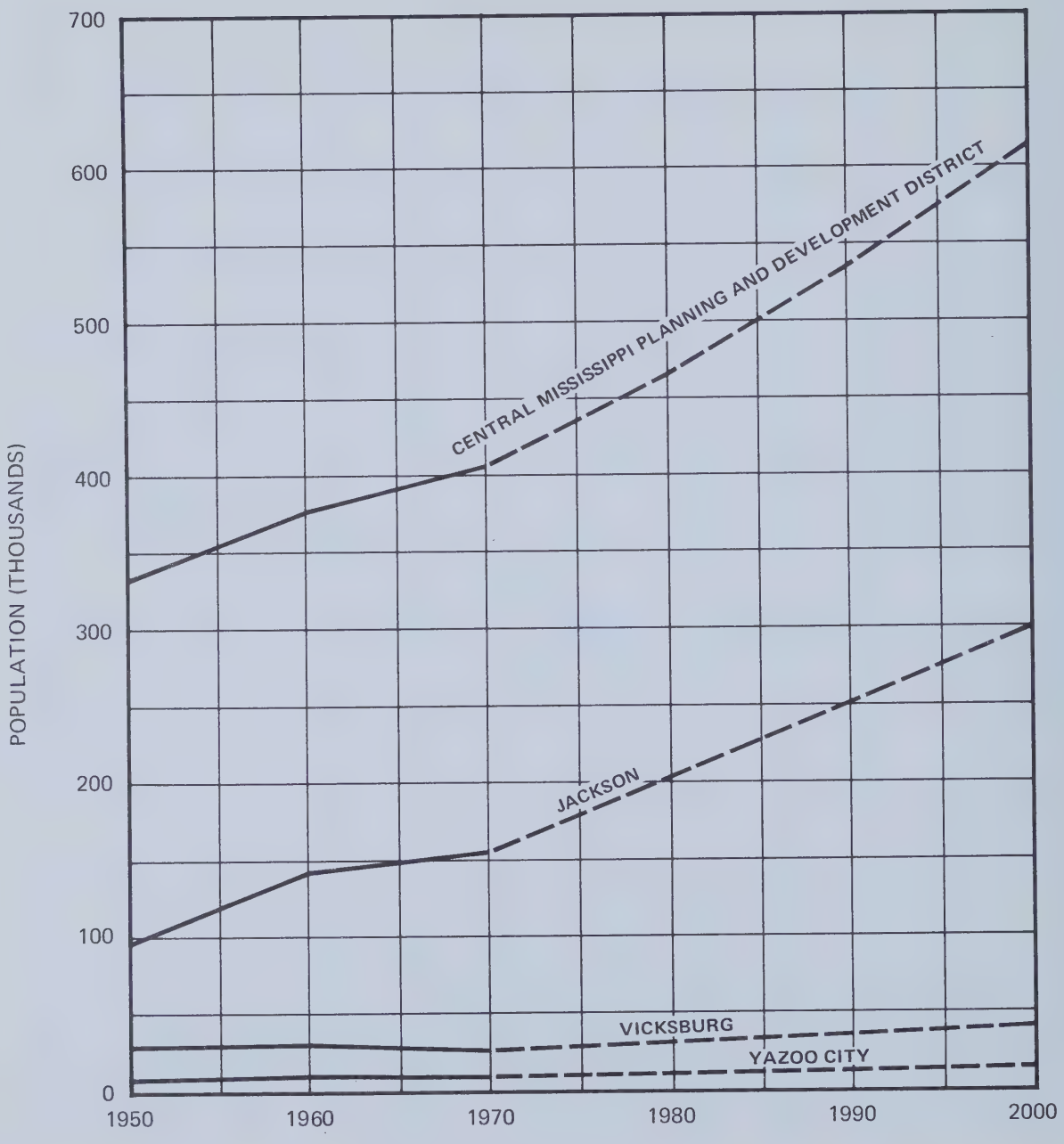
Figure 10
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
GOLDEN TRIANGLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 11
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

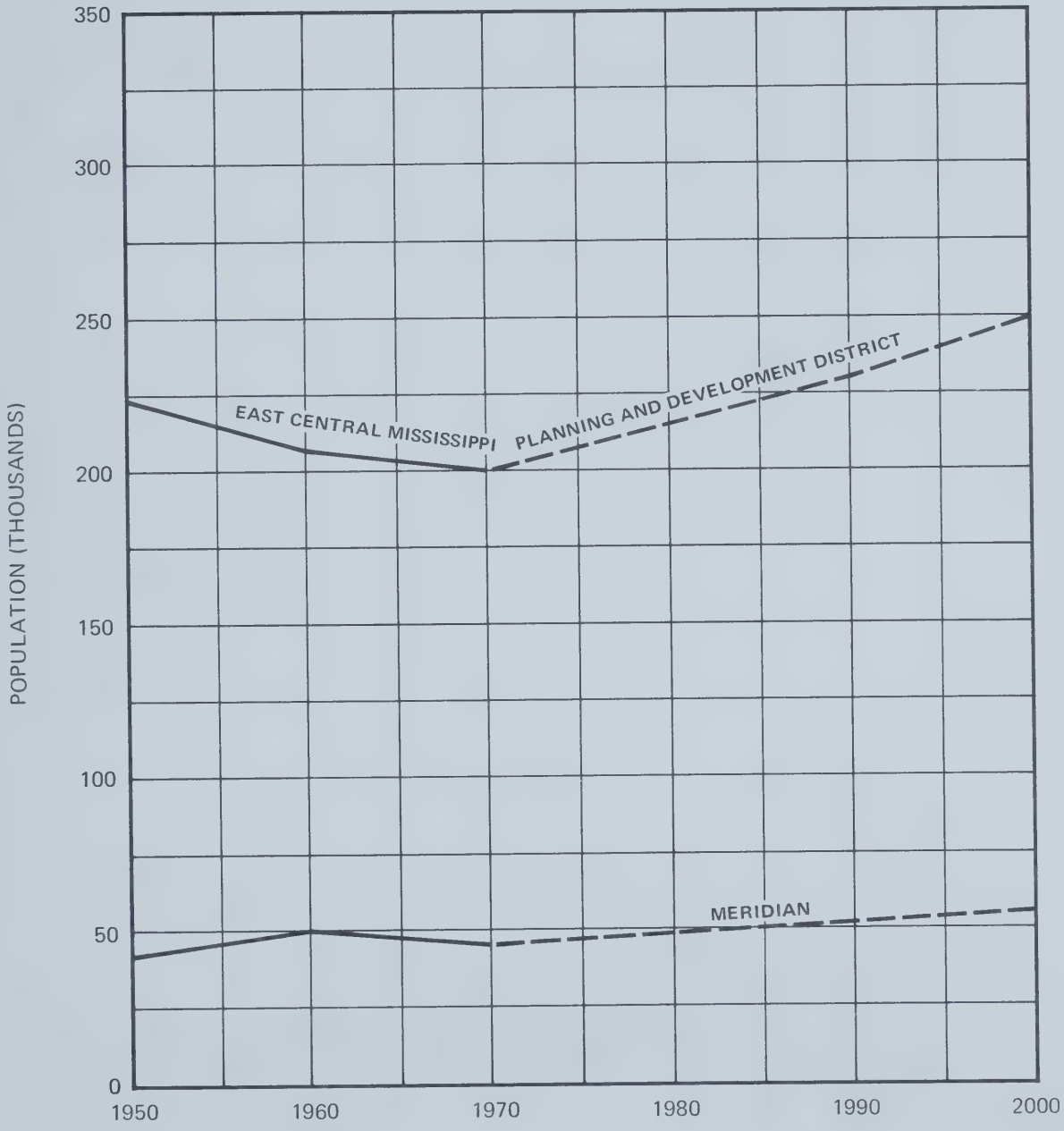


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 12

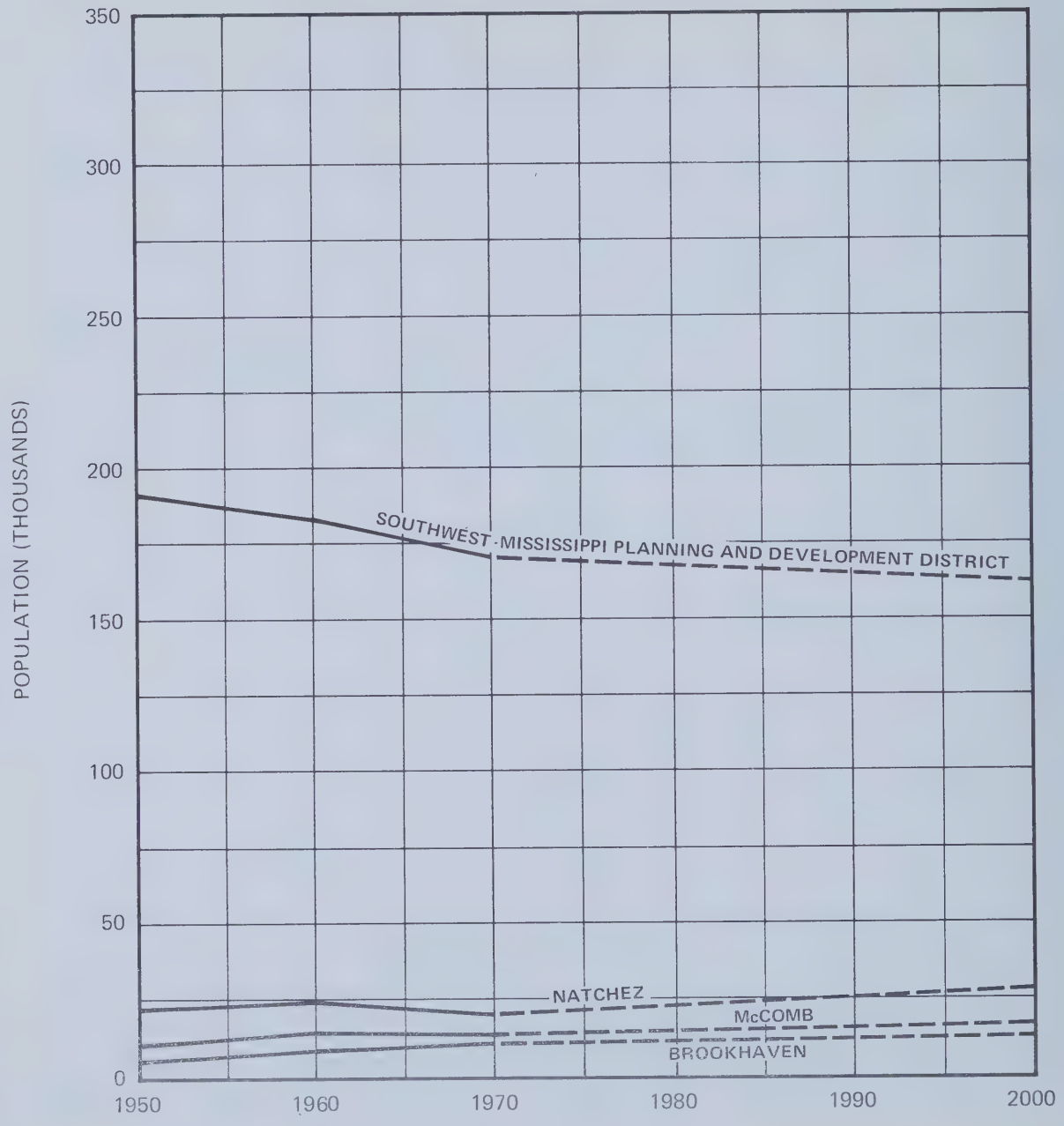
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
EAST CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 13
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

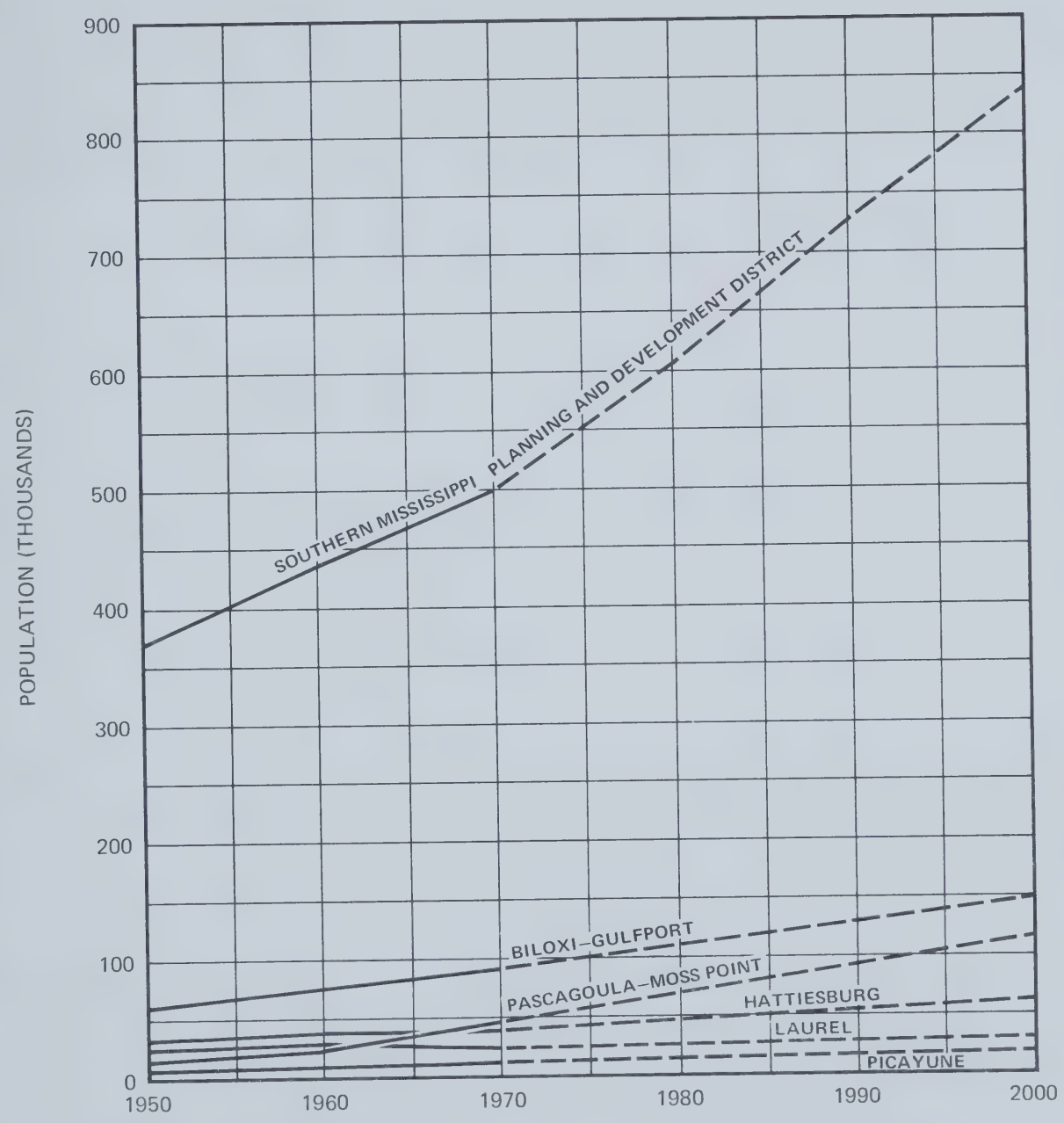


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 14

POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1950–2000
SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.*
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

EMPLOYMENT

Northeast Mississippi

The Northeast Mississippi PDD is forecast to gain 20,000 jobs by the year 2000. Manufacturing, now the most important employment sector for the district, should increase its share of the district's total employment from 34% to 38% over the next 30 years.

By the year 2000, government employment is expected to slightly increase its share of total employment. Agricultural employment, already among the lowest district totals in the State, is forecast to decrease about 500 jobs over the next 30 years.

Other employment will grow, but more slowly than manufacturing employment. The lack of a strong growth center in which to develop a concentration of trade and service jobs is a major factor contributing to this slower gain.

North Delta

The largest percentage increase in district employment over the next three decades, 120%, is forecast for the North Delta PDD. Manufacturing employment is expected to quadruple, and government and all other employment is forecast to be at two and one-half times 1970 levels by the year 2000.

The lion's share of this growth should be in DeSoto County. The Memphis metropolitan area began to burst southward into DeSoto County in the late 1960's. This trend is expected to continue over the 1970-2000 period, and DeSoto County is the easiest avenue for absorption of this urban sprawl. Careful planning and the development of new towns and adequate transportation facilities will enable DeSoto County to practically fulfill the employment goals of the whole district. This county should become a manufacturing and commercial concentration in the Memphis metropolitan area.

Elsewhere, the western portion of the district is expected to remain one of the most important agricultural sections of the State, accounting for about 16% of the State's total agricultural employment in 2000. Clarksdale will continue moderate growth as the commercial and agribusiness center of the Delta portion of the district.

Three Rivers

Total employment in the Three Rivers PDD is forecast to increase more than 50% between 1970 and 2000. The major thrust of this gain will be in manufacturing employment, which will account for a little over half of all new job opportunities in the district in the next 30 years. Manufacturing is expected to be over 40% of the district's total employment in the year 2000.

Coupled with this surge in manufacturing will be a gain of 12,000 other jobs, mainly supportive employment for the district's increased industrial employment.

Agricultural employment in the Three Rivers PDD is expected to decline until 1980. From 1980 to 2000, a gain in agricultural jobs should occur, due to the development of livestock herds in the district.

Government is forecast to add 7,000 employees between 1970 and 2000. A portion of this increase will be attributable to expansion of the University of Mississippi.

South Delta

The South Delta PDD is forecast to experience a decline of 2,000 jobs over the next 30 years. The South Delta and North Delta PDD's are the State's two primary agricultural districts. Unlike the North Delta with DeSoto County, the South Delta does not have an extremely strong growth area to offset the decline in agricultural employment.

Two of the four major employment sectors in the district are expected to have a decrease in jobs over the next 30 years. Manufacturing, with a forecast increase of about 3,750 jobs, will help reduce the losses in other sectors.

North Central Mississippi

A gain of about 6,000 jobs is forecast for the 1970-2000 period in the North Central Mississippi PDD. Major employment gains are expected to occur in manufacturing and other employment. Much of the increase in the number of manufacturing jobs should center around Grenada, while the increase in trade and service and related jobs should be concentrated in the commercial center of Greenwood.

A slight advance is expected to occur in government employment, while a decline of nearly 3,000 jobs is predicted for agricultural employment. The majority of the decreases in agricultural jobs should be in the district's two Delta counties, Leflore and Holmes.

Golden Triangle

Substantial increases in manufacturing, government, and service employment accounted for the rise in total employment between 1962 and 1970. Agricultural employment declined by almost 50% during the same period. Beef production in the district is expected to help create more jobs in the future, turning the decline in agriculture into a gradual rise.

Manufacturing and government employment will continue to increase over the next 30 years, adding 13,000 jobs by the year 2000. Other employment, which includes trade and services, is expected to increase 33% by 2000.

Columbus, Starkville, and West Point should continue to be the center of manufacturing, government, and trade and service employment in the district.

Central Mississippi

The Central Mississippi PDD is forecast to continue its steady growth of approximately 25,000 new jobs each decade to the year 2000. The greatest concentration of the district's growth, both in population and employment, will be in the Jackson SMSA.

With the expected future expansion of the Jackson area, the majority of the 70,000 additional jobs by the year 2000 will be in this large growth center. Manufacturing and government are expected to double. Jackson will also continue to be the trade center of the district, accounting for a large portion of the 17,000 new jobs forecast in other employment.

Agriculture is forecast to experience a districtwide decline of 3,000 jobs in the next 30 years.

East Central Mississippi

This district, perhaps more than any other, reflects the employment trends of the State. Over the next 30 years, the East Central Mississippi PDD is forecast to gain 20,000 new jobs, about half of which will be in manufacturing. About half this industrial growth will be concentrated in Meridian.

Agriculture is projected to continue its steady decline. Government and other employment are expected to increase gradually as Meridian gains in population.

Southwest Mississippi

Despite a forecast loss in population, the Southwest Mississippi PDD is expected to gain about 3,500 jobs over the next 30 years. Three of the four employment sectors are expected to remain about level, with less than 1,000 jobs gained or lost between 1970 and 2000.

The fourth sector, manufacturing, is forecast to gain about 4,000 jobs over the next 30 years. It is this increase, plus limited population gains in the three major cities, that will contribute most to keeping total employment moving slightly upward between 1970 and 2000.

Southern Mississippi

The Southern Mississippi PDD, the State's largest district with a total employment of 160,000 in 1970, is forecast to nearly double its employment by the year 2000. All sectors, except agriculture, are expected to show strong advances over the next 30 years.

Manufacturing employment is forecast to gain the greatest number of jobs (65,000). Manufacturing should account for almost one-third the district's employment in the year 2000, up from less than one-fourth in 1970. The trend on the Gulf Coast will lean more and more toward manufacturing as large industrial complexes emerge in the Harrison County Industrial Waterway and around the Port of Pascagoula.

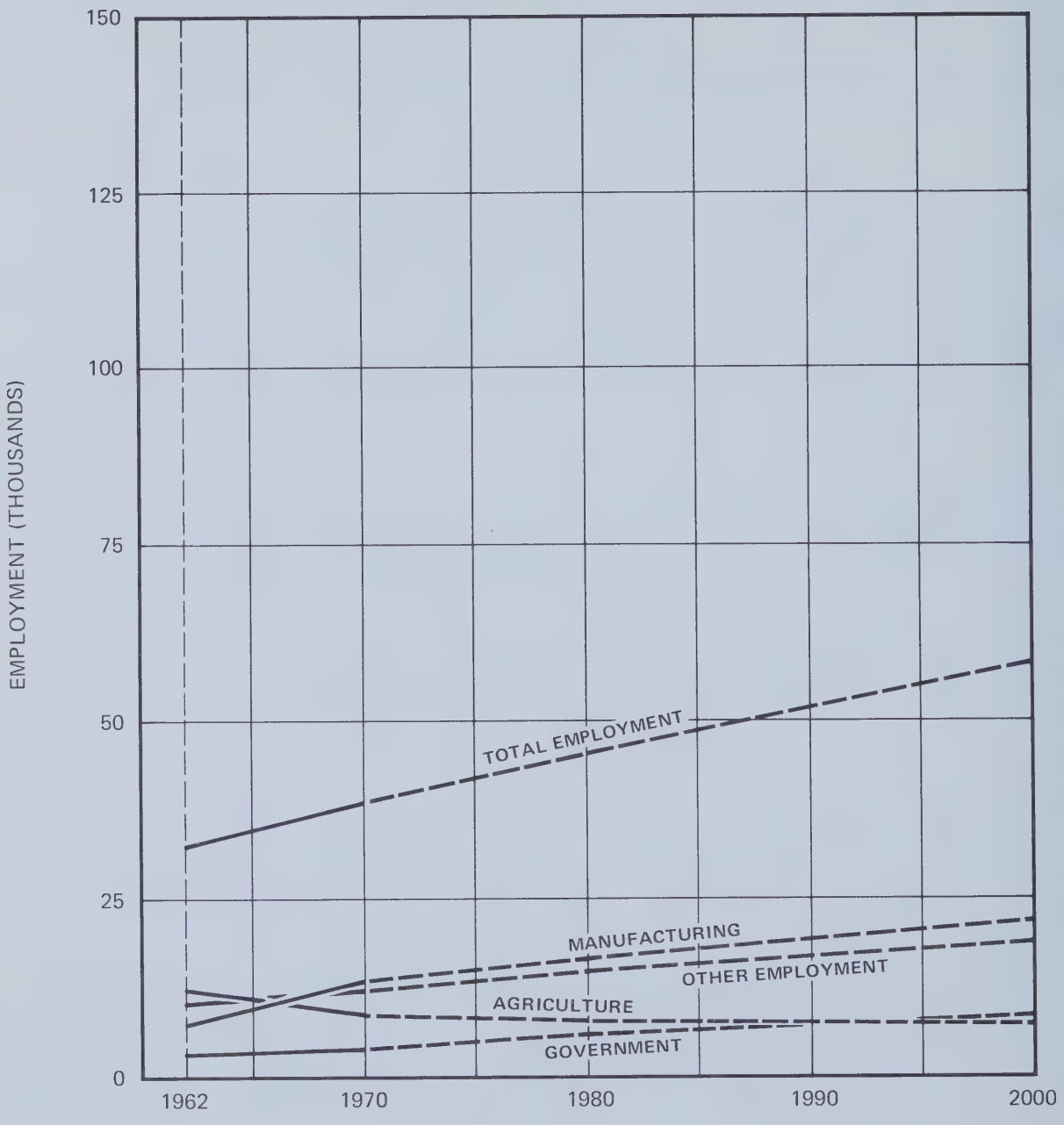
Nearly 60,000 new jobs are expected to be added in other employment and about 33,000 in government employment. A large portion of these gains will be in the coastal counties, Harrison and Jackson, and their respective growth areas, Biloxi-Gulfport and Pascagoula-Moss Point.

Other increases in the service and government sectors should occur in Hattiesburg, the location of the University of Southern Mississippi. These employment increases will be primarily in schools, industrial services, tourist services, and government installations.

Agriculture is forecast to lose about 3,000 jobs districtwide by the year 2000.

Figure 15

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

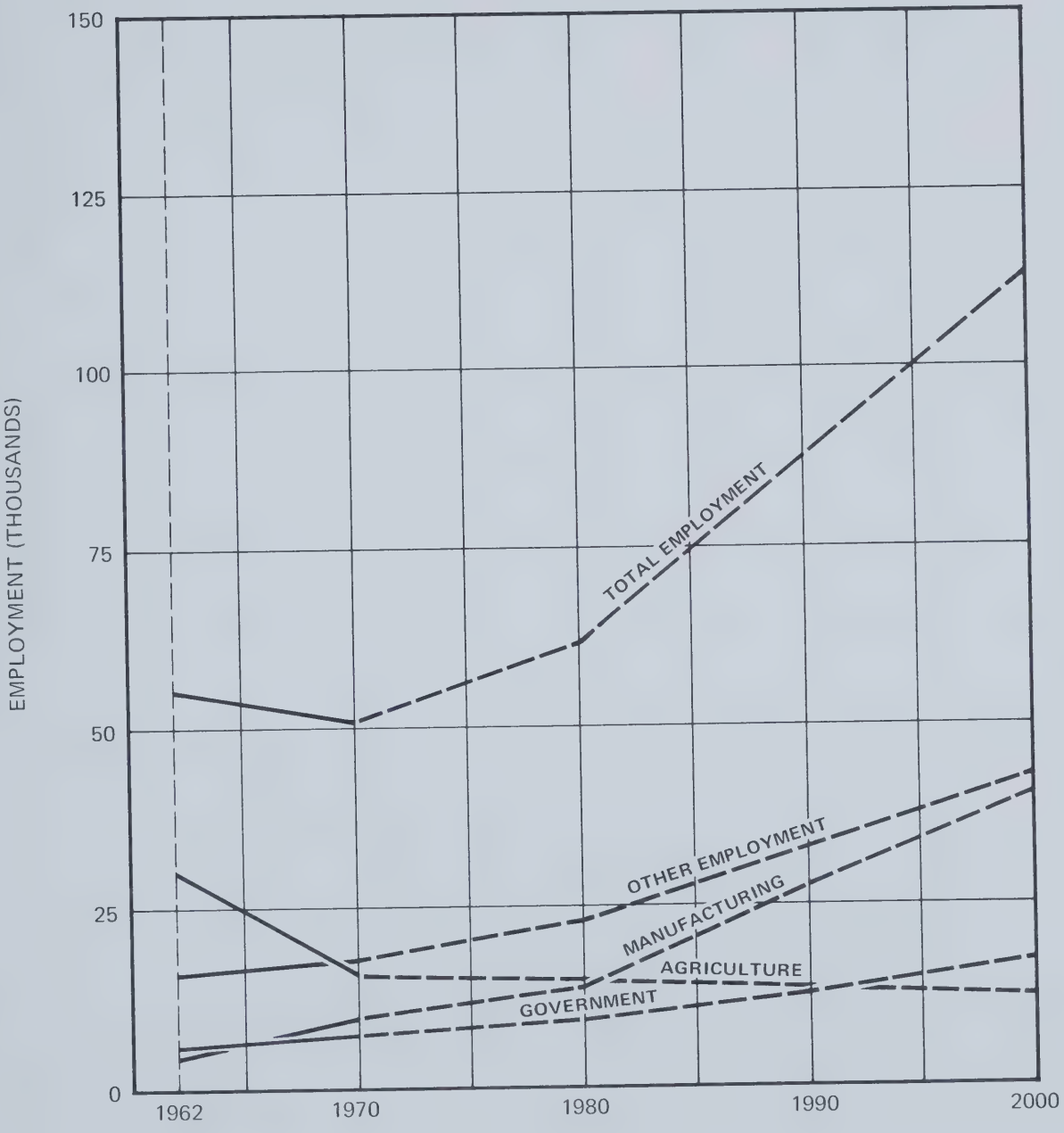


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 16

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
NORTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

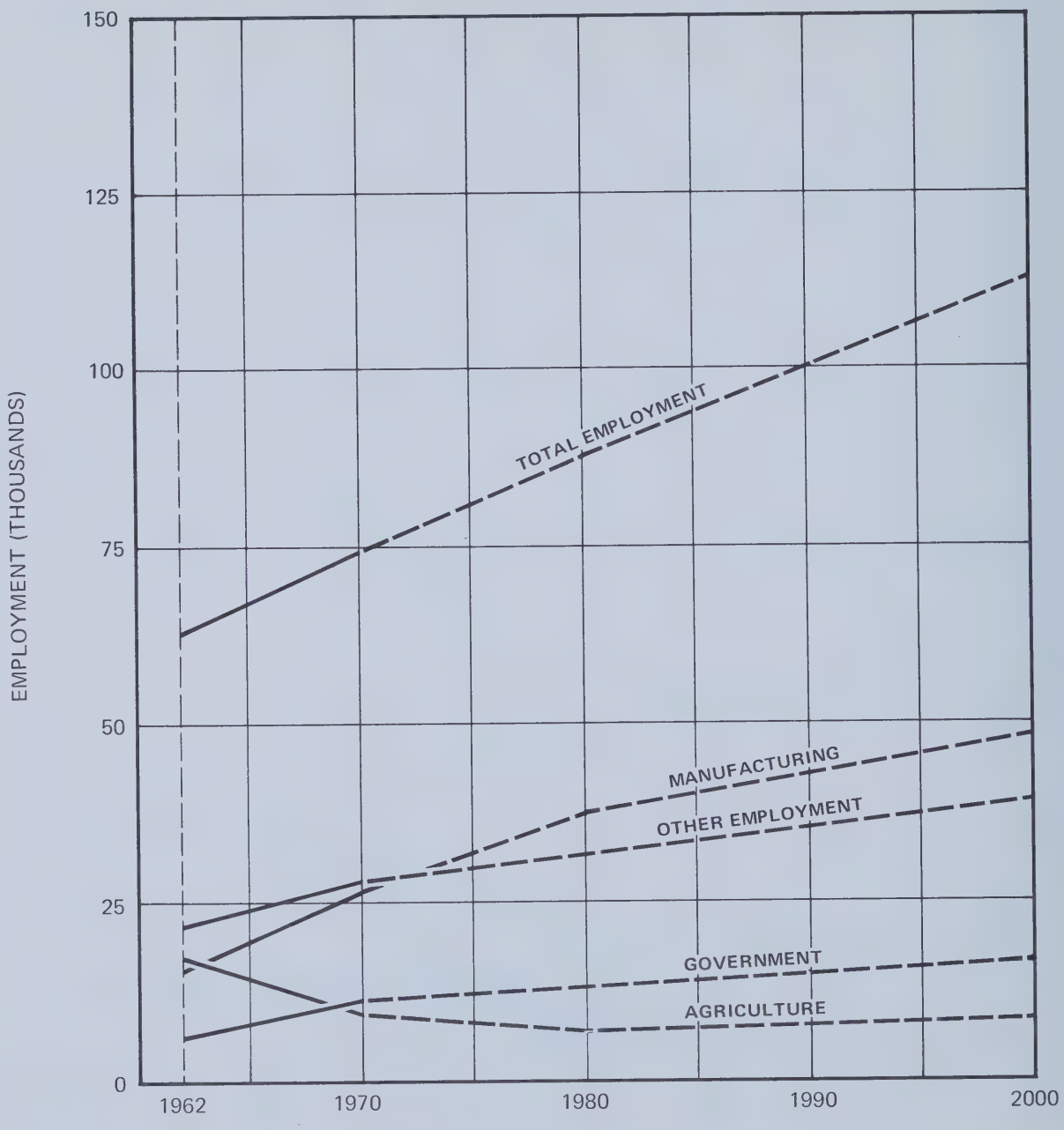


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 17

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
THREE RIVERS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

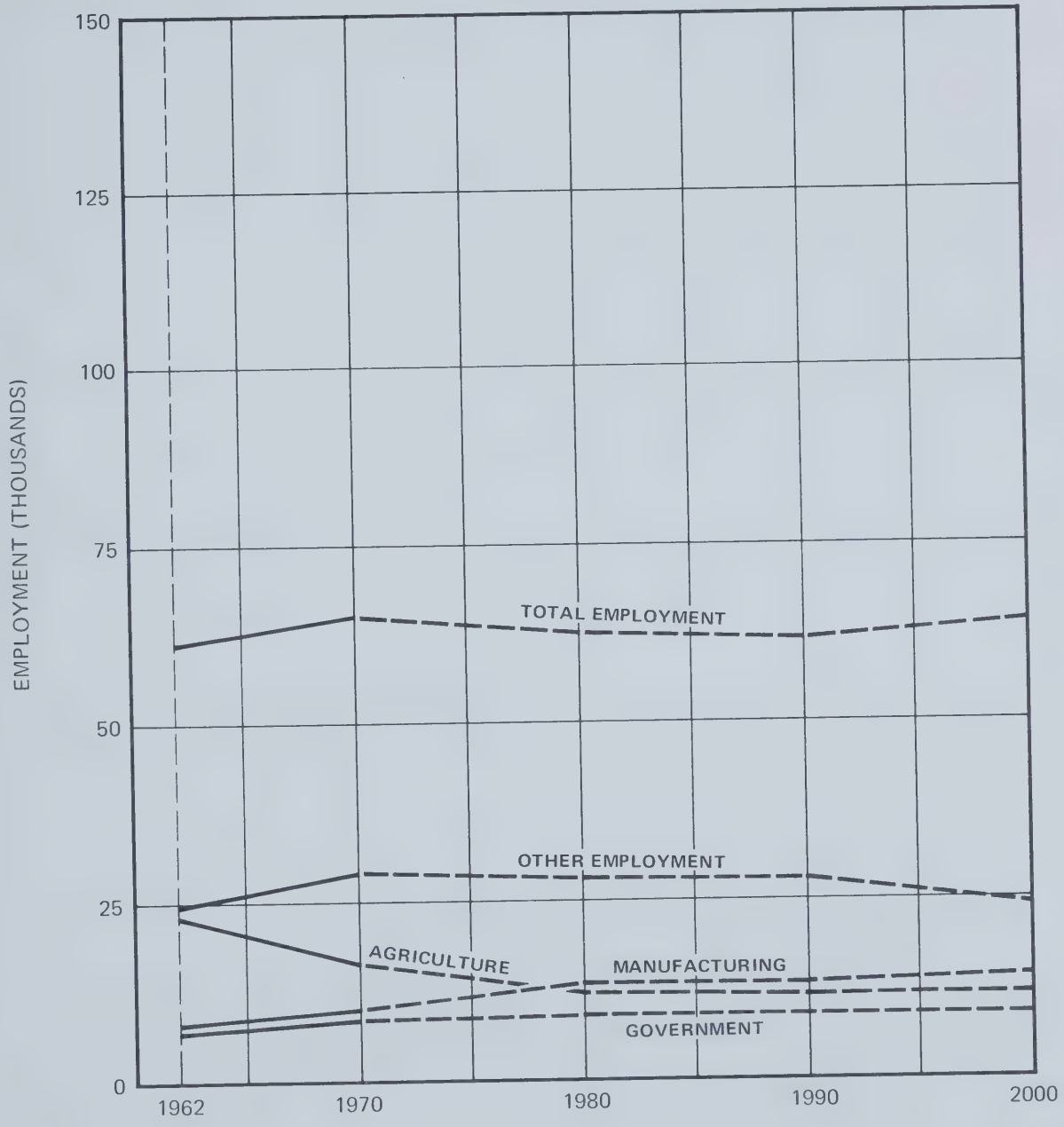


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Comission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 18

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
SOUTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

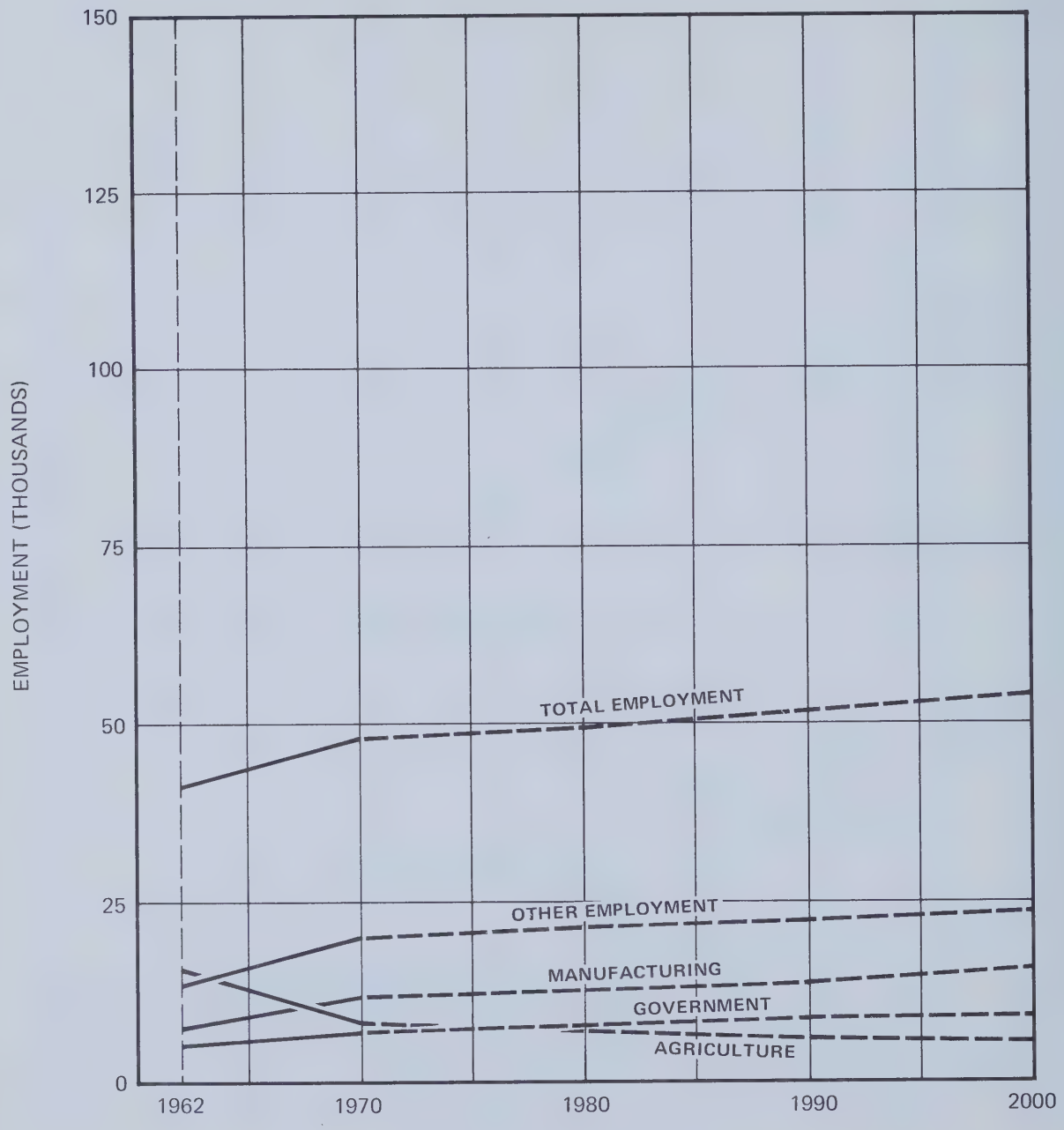


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 19

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS 1962–2000 NORTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

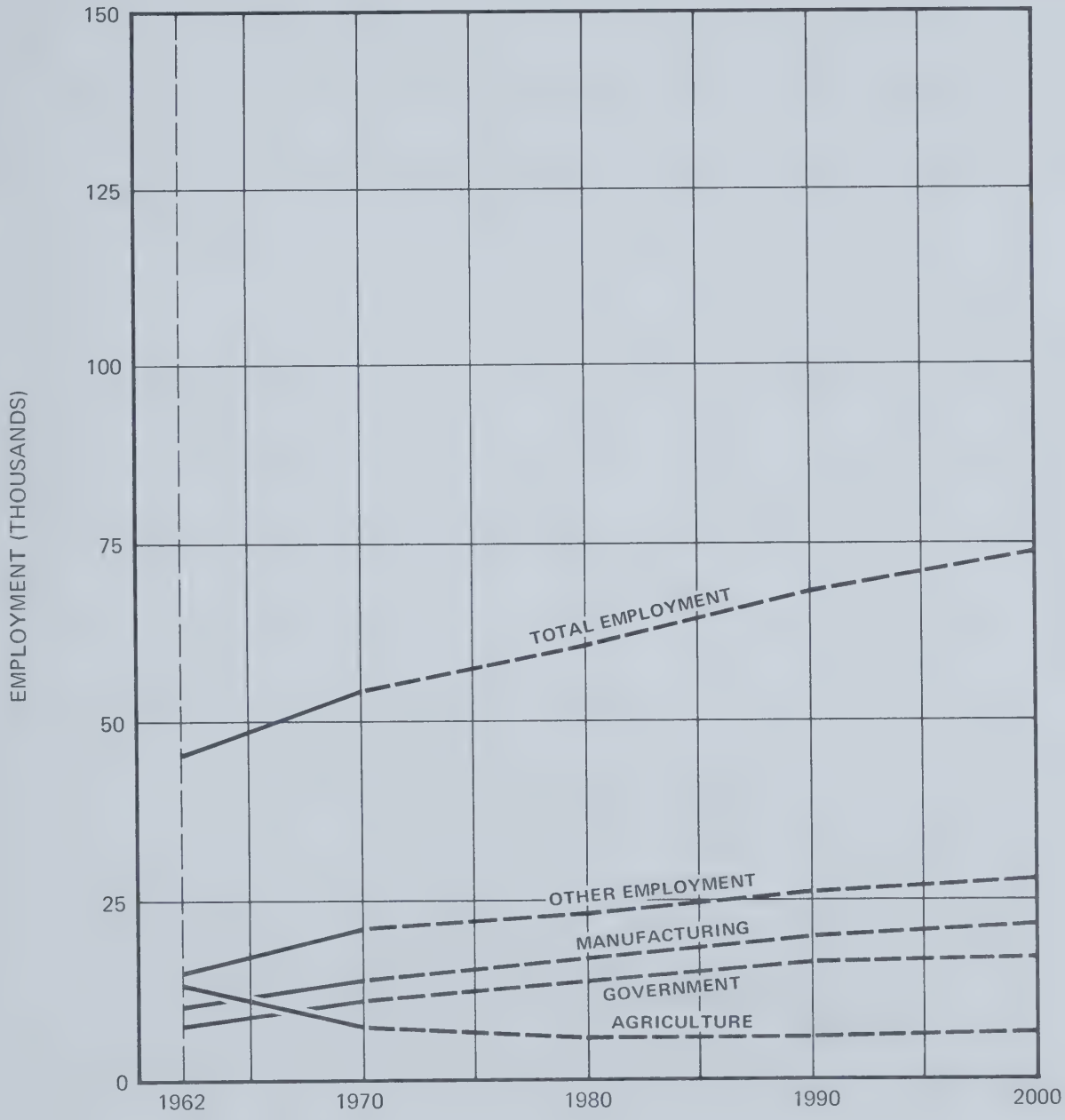


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 20

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
GOLDEN TRIANGLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

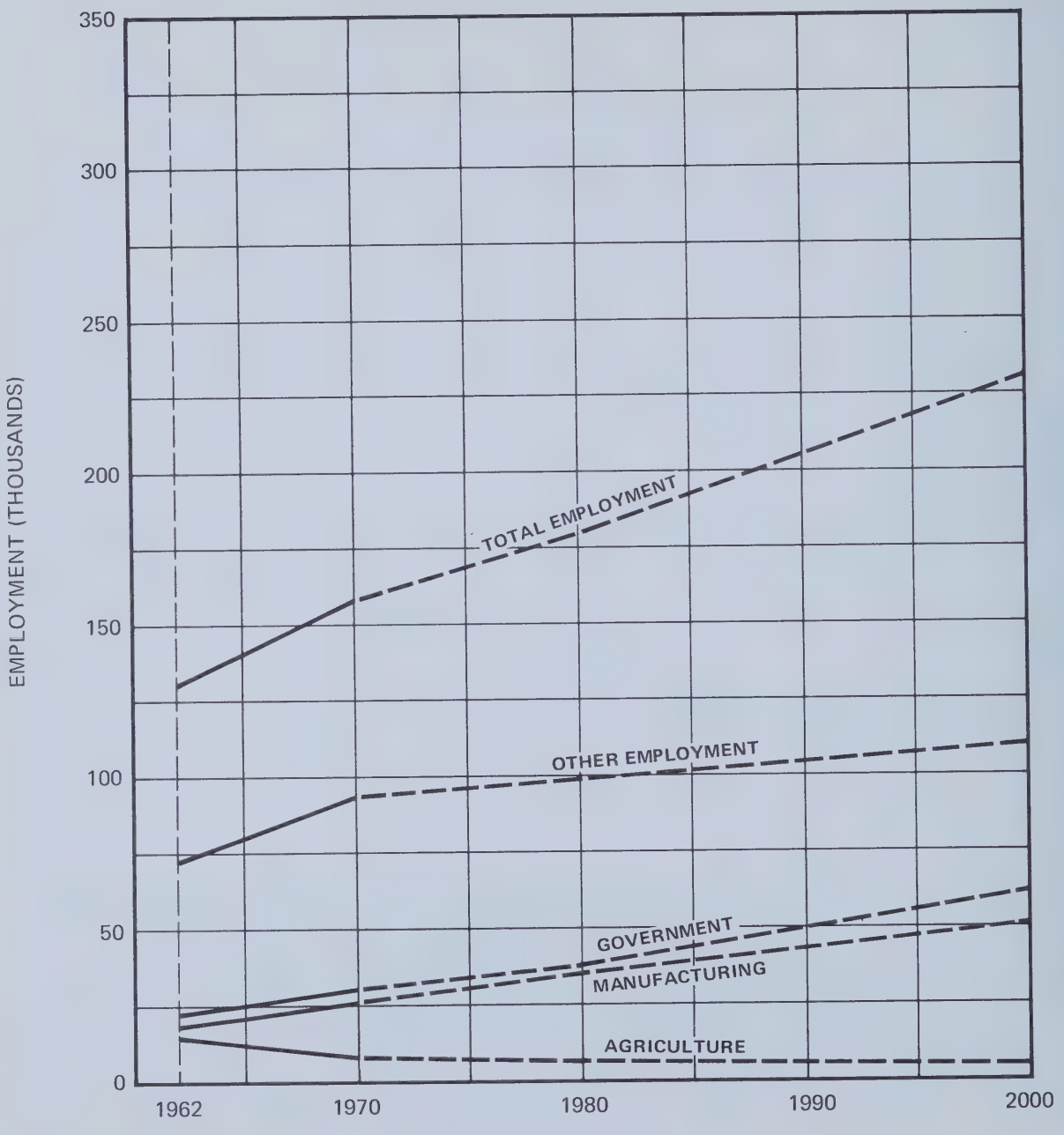


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 21

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

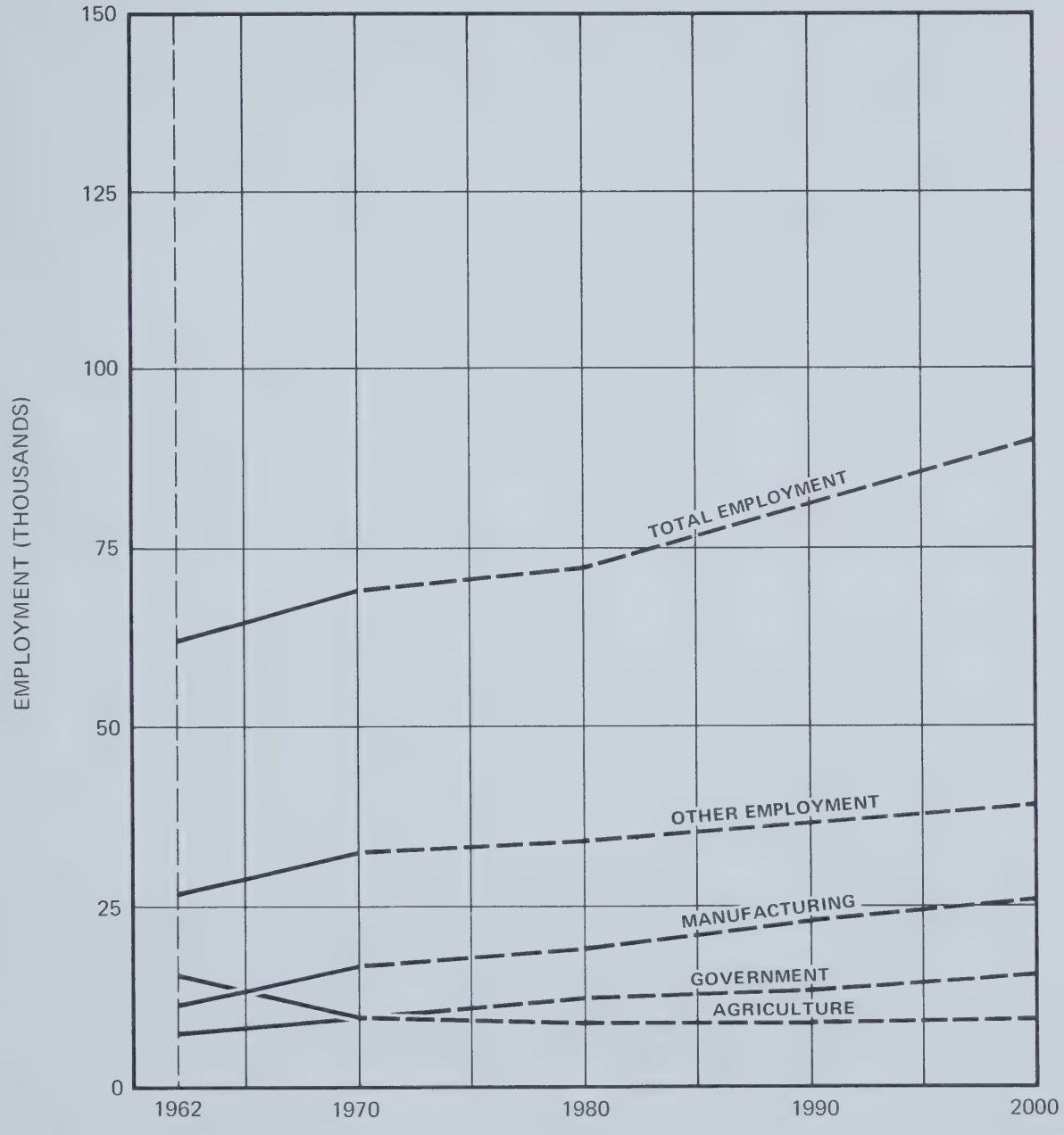


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 22

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
EAST CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

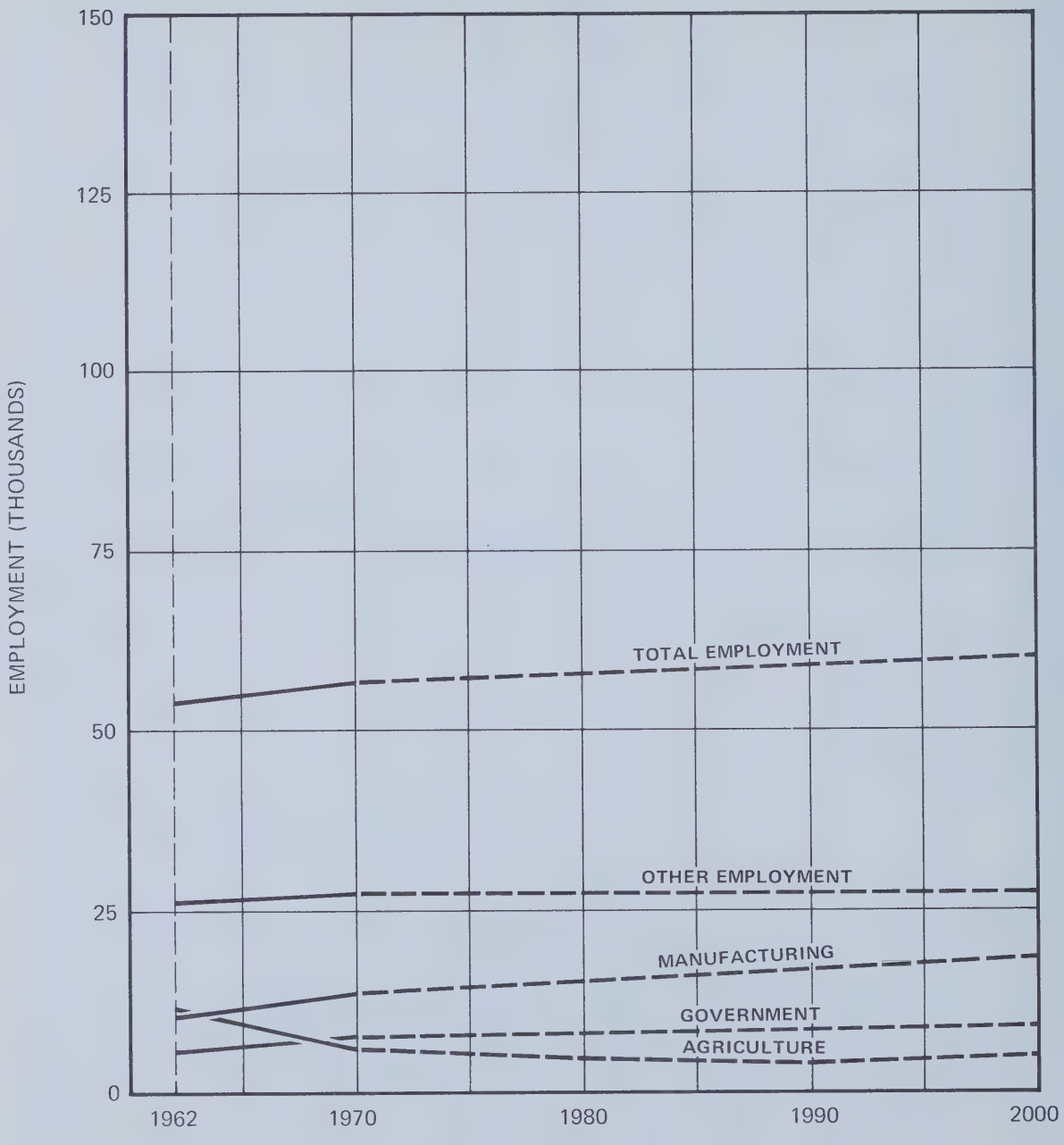


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 23

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

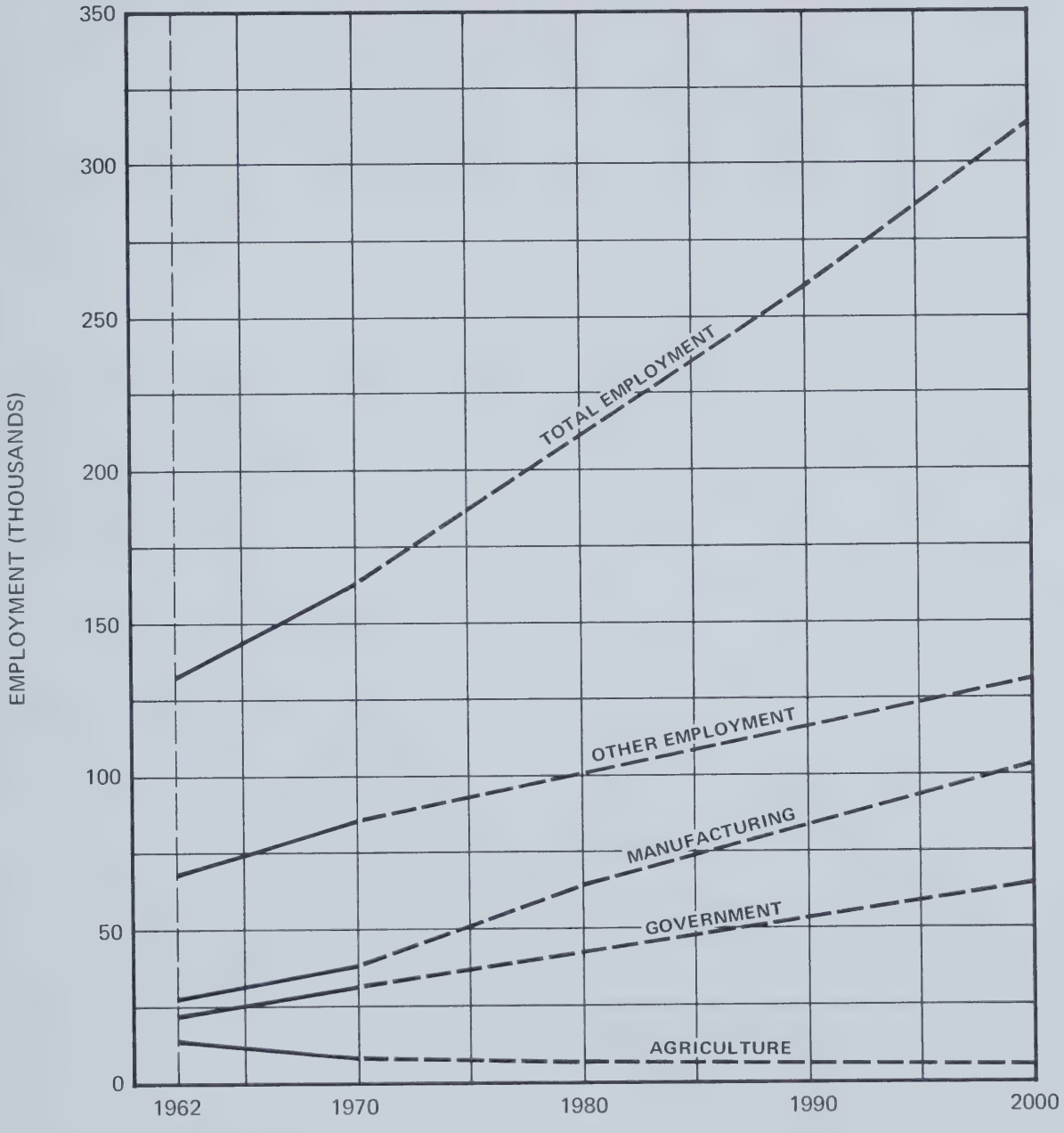


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 24

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS
1962–2000
SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

PER CAPITA INCOME[1]

Northeast Mississippi

The forecast per capita income for the Northeast Mississippi PDD in 2000 is $14,600. This district is expected to greatly improve the quality of its already large number of manufacturing jobs over the next 30 years. The annual rate of per capita income growth forecast for the Northeast Mississippi PDD is 6.6%, second highest in the State. Trends and forecasts in per capita income for the district are shown in Figure 25.

North Delta

The North Delta PDD's per capita income for 2000 is forecast to be $15,200. The rapid development of DeSoto County will be the key factor in the North Delta's 7% per year average growth in per capita income (highest rate among the ten PDD's). The district's per capita income trends and forecasts are shown in Figure 26.

Three Rivers

The Three Rivers PDD is forecast to have a 2000 per capita income of $16,400, the second highest level in the State (highest is forecast at $17,400). With manufacturing already at 37% of total employment and forecast to go to 42%, the Three Rivers PDD will continue to be the most industrialized PDD in the State. This high degree of industrialization is a major contributor to the district's present and forecast high ranking in per capita income. Per capita income trends and forecasts for the PDD are shown in Figure 27.

South Delta

The forecast per capita income in 2000 for the South Delta PDD is $14,000. Although agricultural employment (the mainstay of this district in 1970) and population in this district are forecast to decrease, the advent of new crops and more sophisticated farming methods will help keep per capita income moving upward. Trends and forecasts of the district's per capita income are shown in Figure 28.

North Central Mississippi

The North Central Mississippi PDD's per capita income in the year 2000 is forecast to be $14,300. The key to reaching this level will be expansion and improvement of manufacturing employment in Grenada and manufacturing, trade, and service employment in Greenwood. The district's trends and forecasts for per capita income are shown in Figure 29.

1 All per capita income forecasts in the following district write-ups are given in current dollars. Forecasts in constant 1970 dollars, as well as current dollars, are shown on the graphs that follow the text, and numbers are given in Appendix C.

Golden Triangle

The Golden Triangle PDD is forecast to have a per capita income of $15,200 by the year 2000. Steady growth in all employment sectors but agriculture will keep the Golden Triangle among the top five PDD's in per capita income. The district's trends and forecasts for per capita income are shown in Figure 30.

Central Mississippi

The Central Mississippi PDD is forecast to have a per capita income of $17,400 in 2000, highest (along with the Southern Mississippi PDD) in the State. The predicted doubling of manufacturing and government employment, plus the rapid growth of Jackson, will be the major factor in the Central Mississippi PDD's high level of per capita income. Per capita income trends and forecasts for this district are shown in Figure 31.

East Central Mississippi

A per capita income in the year 2000 of $13,700 is forecast for the East Central Mississippi PDD. Although Meridian and Lauderdale County are expected to advance rapidly, the remainder of the PDD is not predicted to be so fortunate. The influence of Meridian is not felt to be wide enough to start a strong upward trend for the remaining eight counties in the PDD. Trends and forecasts in the district's per capita income are shown in Figure 32.

Southwest Mississippi

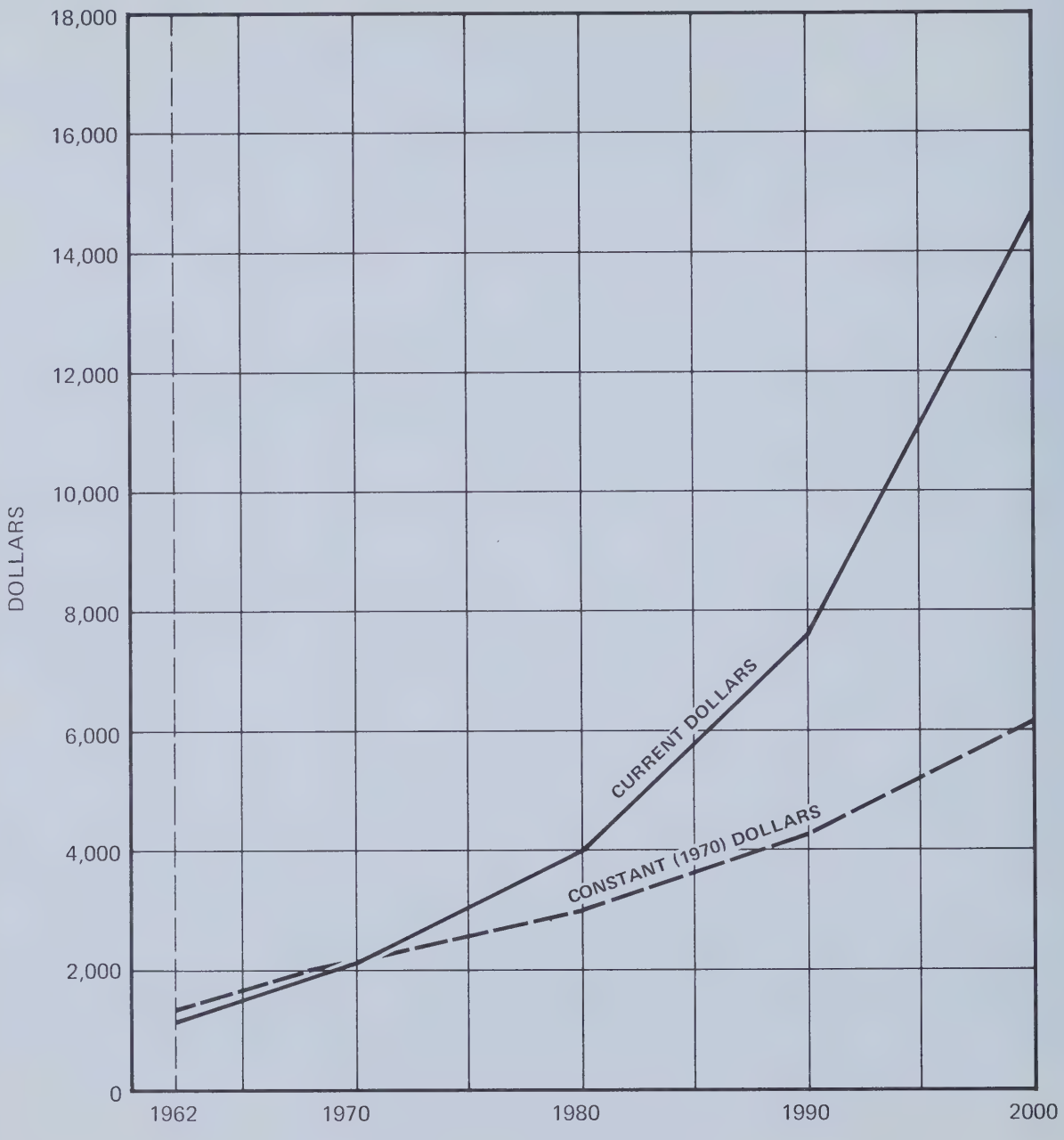
The Southwest Mississippi PDD is forecast to have a per capita income of $13,100 by the year 2000. The lack of strong growth centers plus a decline in population will be key factors in the slowness of the per capita income increase in this district. The district's per capita income trends and forecasts are shown in Figure 33.

Southern Mississippi

The Southern Mississippi PDD is forecast to have the largest dollar increase in district per capita income over the next 30 years. A predicted increase of $14,640 will move the Southern Mississippi PDD to the highest (along with the Central Mississippi PDD) per capita income level in the State by the year 2000. In reaching this per capita income of $17,400, the industrial, commercial, and residential boom in Harrison and Jackson Counties will be the major contributor. Further expansion of Hattiesburg as a commercial and educational center will also help. The Southern Mississippi PDD's per capita income trends and forecasts are shown in Figure 34.

Figure 25

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

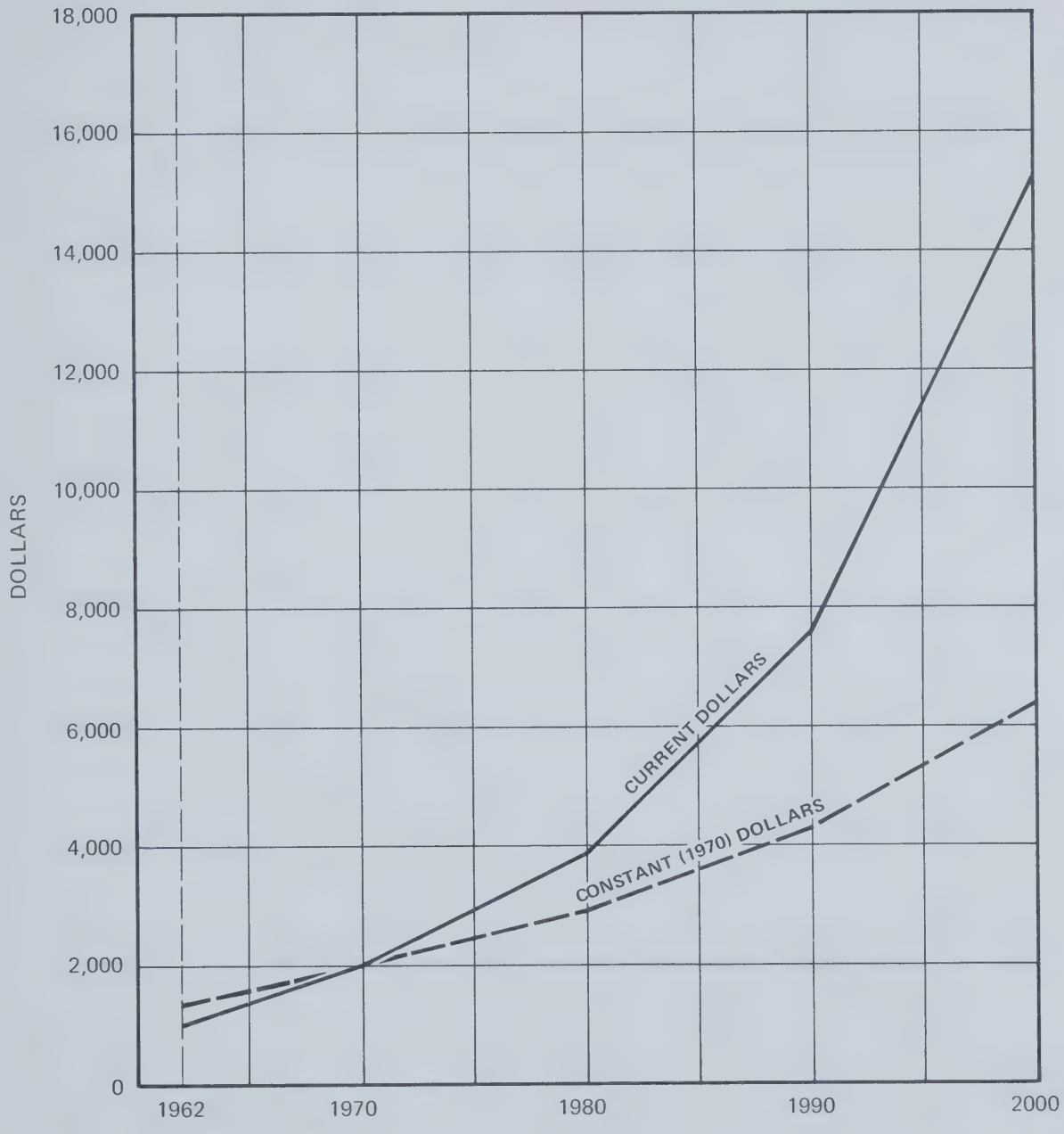


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 26

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
NORTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

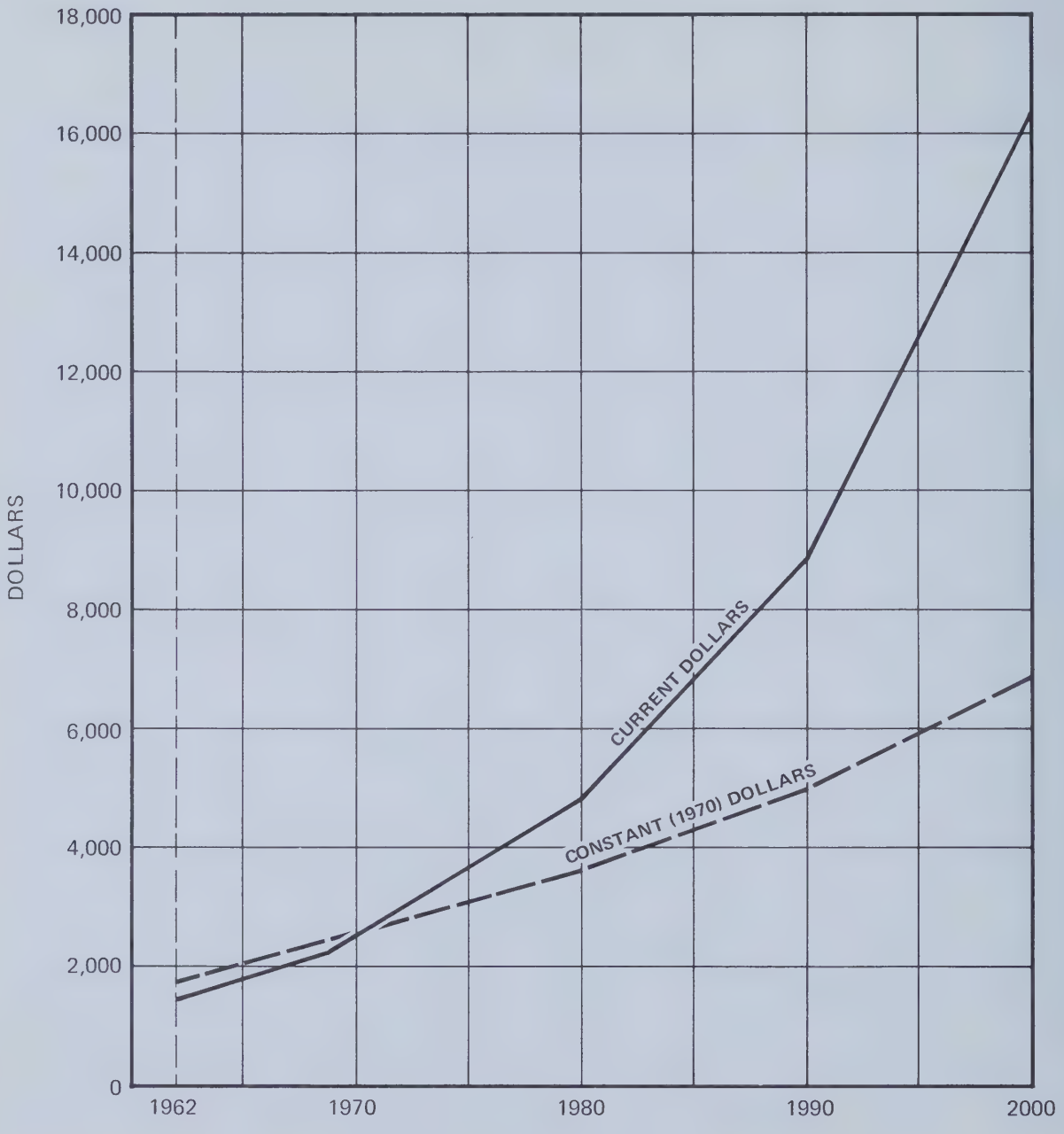


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 27

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
THREE RIVERS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

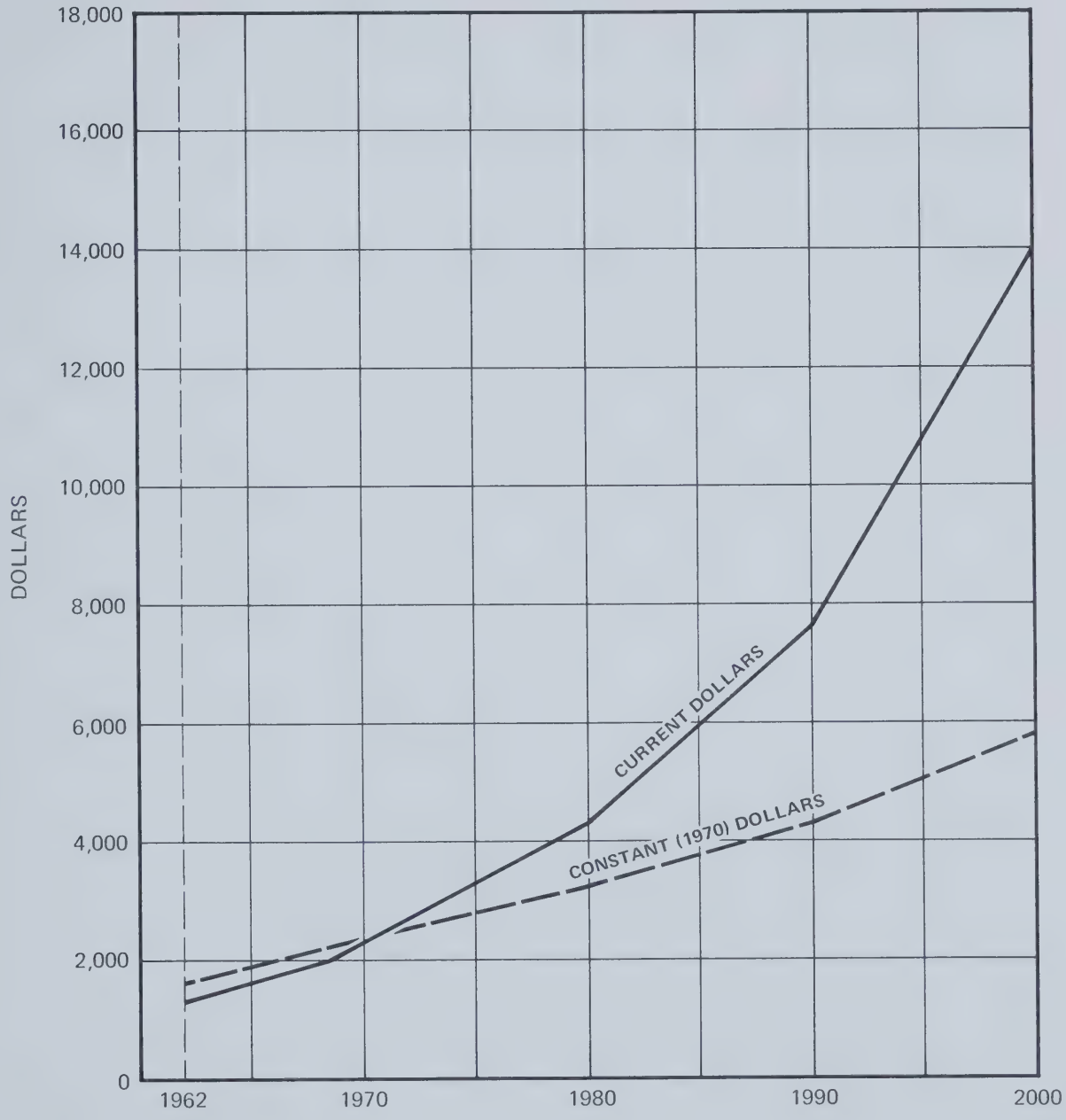


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 28

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
SOUTH DELTA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

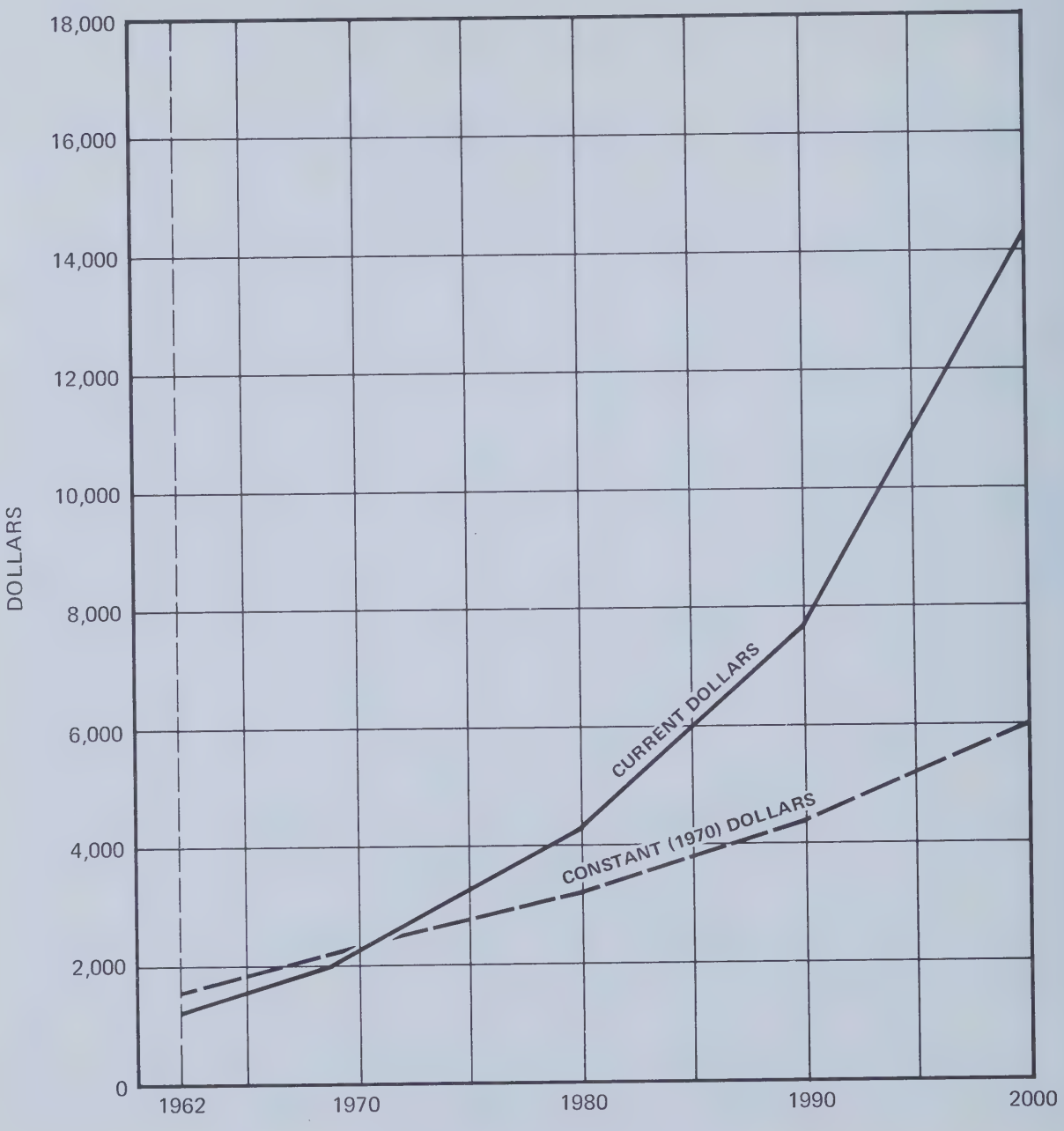


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 29

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
NORTH CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

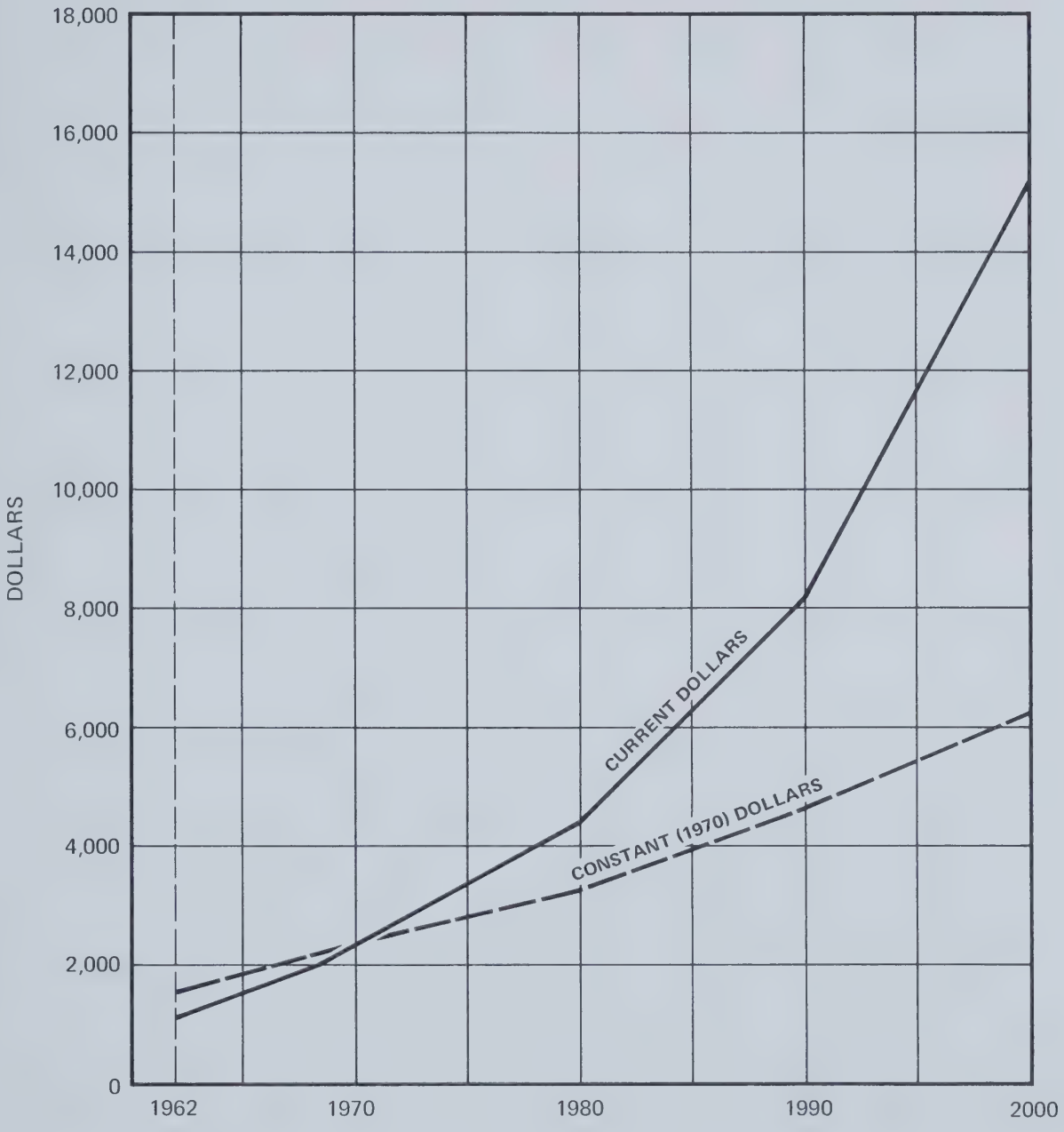


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 30

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
GOLDEN TRIANGLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

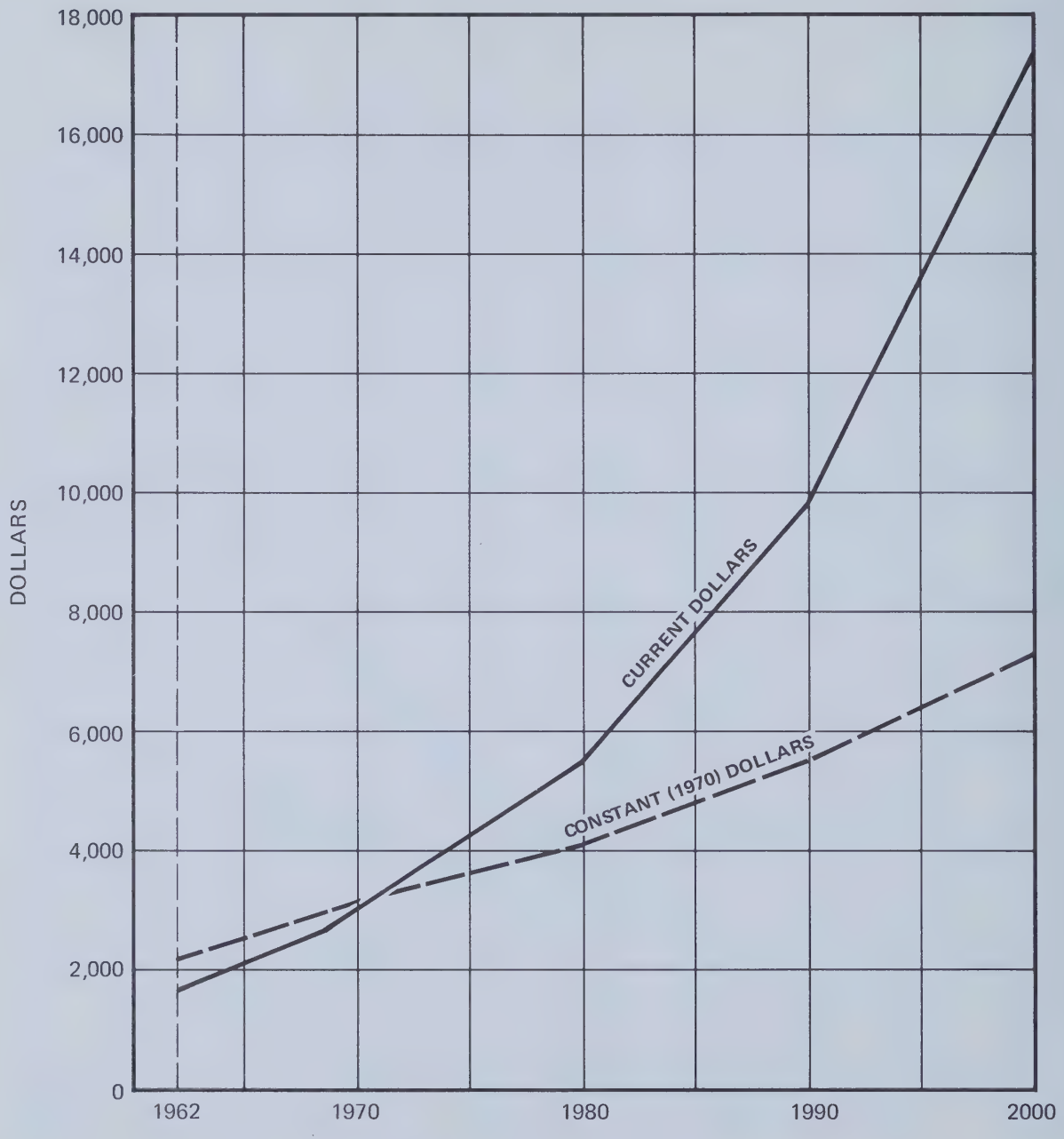


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 31

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

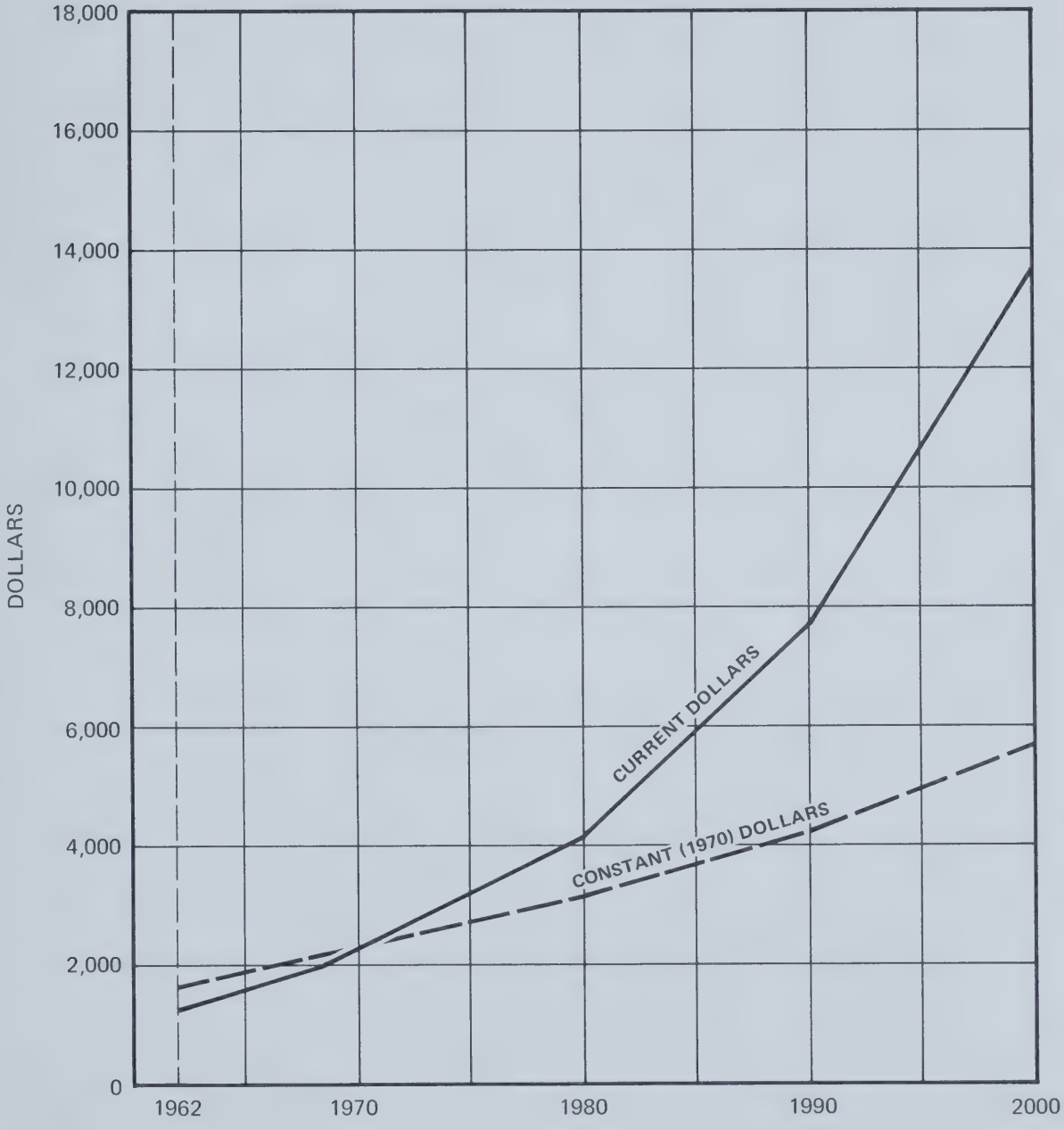


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 32

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
EAST CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

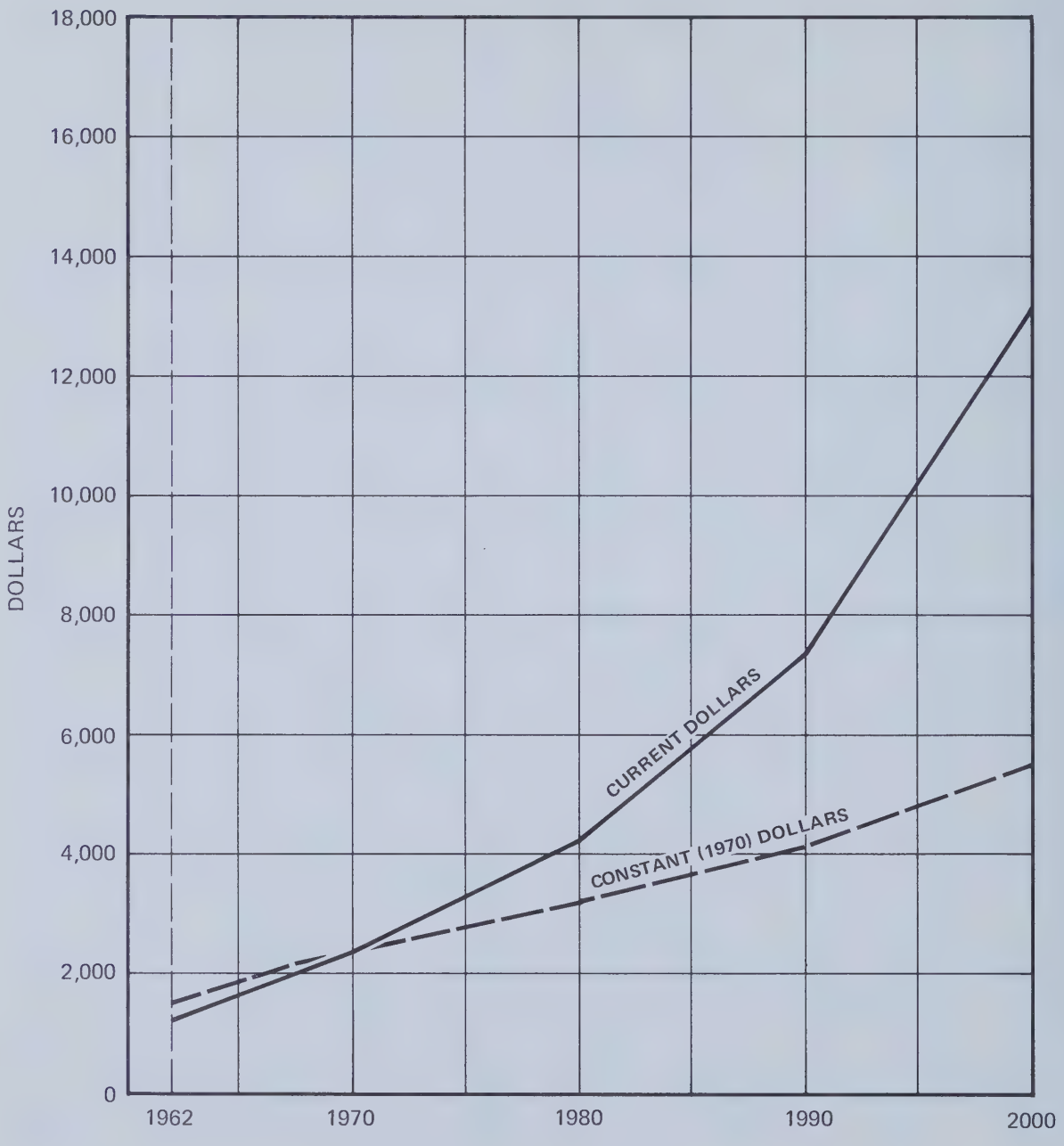


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 33

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

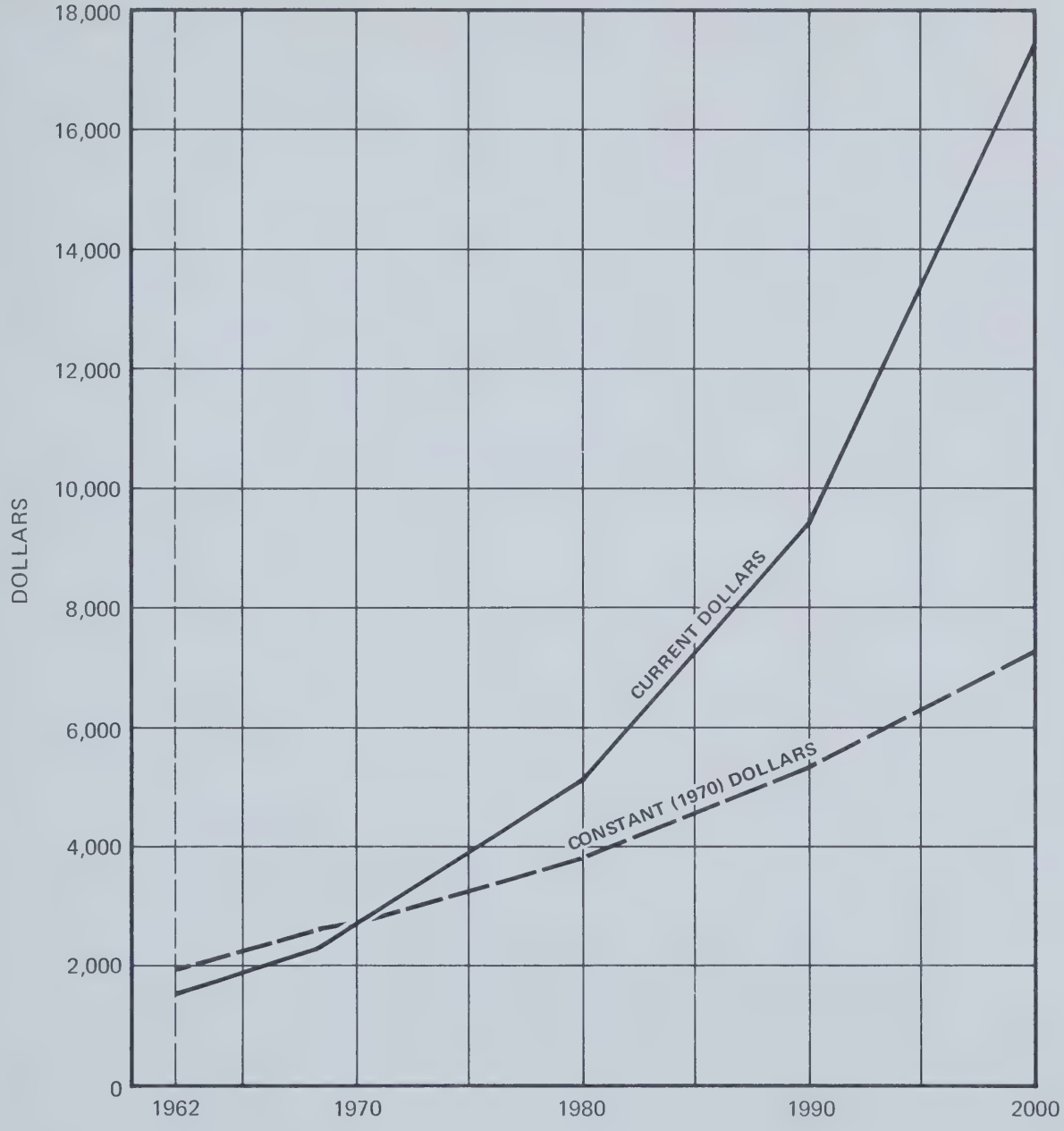


Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Figure 34

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS
SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1950–2000

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Mississippi						
Total	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,912	2,482,800	2,810,000	3,139,800
White	1,188,632	1,257,546	1,392,691	1,683,900	2,021,200	2,354,850
Nonwhite	990,282	920,595	824,221	798,900	788,800	784,950
Northeast Mississippi	113,933	104,439	109,636	125,500	139,200	157,000
Corinth	9,785	11,453	11,581	13,000	16,000	18,000
North Delta	201,277	178,958	168,785	210,700	273,700	336,300
Clarksdale	16,539	21,105	21,673	25,300	29,000	33,700
DeSoto County	24,599	23,891	35,885	70,000	125,000	180,000
Three Rivers	192,370	179,945	189,106	213,100	240,100	271,400
Oxford[1]	3,956	5,283	9,024	11,500	14,500	17,500
Tupelo	11,527	17,221	20,471	28,500	37,500	47,500
South Delta	230,523	212,259	183,312	174,400	171,800	170,800
Cleveland	6,747	10,172	13,327	15,500	18,500	22,000
Greenville	29,936	41,502	39,648	43,000	47,000	50,000
North Central	175,756	150,981	138,885	141,300	143,600	145,900
Greenwood	18,061	20,436	22,400	27,200	31,500	36,300
Grenada	7,388	7,914	9,944	12,000	14,400	16,900
Golden Triangle	145,047	146,822	148,473	163,500	179,700	197,400
Columbus	17,172	24,771	25,795	30,600	35,000	40,200
Starkville	7,107	9,041	11,369	15,100	20,200	25,000
Central Mississippi	332,545	375,635	405,624	466,100	535,700	614,600
Jackson	98,271	144,422	153,968	201,500	250,000	298,000
Vicksburg	27,948	29,143	25,478	30,500	35,300	40,000
Yazoo City	9,746	11,236	10,796	11,300	13,700	15,000
East Central Mississippi	226,780	207,392	200,163	215,000	230,000	250,000
Meridian	41,893	49,379	45,083	47,800	52,100	55,000
Southwest Mississippi	191,050	182,360	171,138	167,500	165,000	162,500
Brookhaven	7,801	9,885	10,700	12,000	12,500	13,000
McComb	10,401	12,020	11,969	14,000	15,200	16,500
Natchez	22,740	23,791	19,704	21,000	22,800	25,800
Southern Mississippi	369,633	439,350	501,790	605,700	731,200	833,900
Biloxi–Gulfport	60,084	74,257	89,277	113,000	132,000	150,000
Hattiesburg	29,474	34,989	38,277	45,000	52,000	60,000
Laurel	25,038	27,889	24,145	25,000	26,000	28,000
Picayune	6,707	7,834	10,467	11,000	12,000	14,000
Pascagoula–Moss Point	14,587	23,786	46,585	70,000	92,000	115,000

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1950, 1960, 1970.* Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

1 These figures do not include University, Mississippi, population. Population for Oxford in the 1970 Census included University, Mississippi, and was given as 13,846. University of Mississippi on-campus enrollment was subtracted from the 1970 Census figure to get the 1970 Oxford population estimate.

Appendix B

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000

		1962	1970	1980	1990	2000
Mississippi	Total	671,590	779,530	887,300	1,025,300	1,169,400
	Agriculture	169,920	100,530	81,900	79,000	78,300
	Manufacturing	119,820	181,530	242,300	304,200	361,600
	Government	91,830	129,540	159,700	191,500	229,000
	Other	290,020	367,930	403,400	450,600	500,500
Northeast Mississippi	Total	32,260	38,840	45,200	51,600	58,300
	Agriculture	11,660	8,790	7,800	7,900	8,200
	Manufacturing	7,410	13,070	16,000	19,000	22,300
	Government	3,090	4,790	6,800	7,600	8,300
	Other	10,100	12,190	14,600	17,100	19,500
North Delta	Total	55,120	50,700	61,400	86,600	112,300
	Agriculture	30,010	16,360	14,900	13,700	12,500
	Manufacturing	4,110	9,040	14,000	27,200	40,400
	Government	5,270	7,360	9,500	13,200	17,000
	Other	15,730	17,940	23,000	32,500	42,400
Three Rivers	Total	62,650	74,290	87,800	100,700	113,600
	Agriculture	17,080	9,220	7,200	7,800	8,300
	Manufacturing	16,530	27,220	35,700	42,200	48,200
	Government	6,870	10,200	13,400	15,300	17,400
	Other	22,170	27,650	31,500	35,400	39,700
South Delta	Total	61,770	65,180	63,000	61,800	63,200
	Agriculture	23,970	16,230	12,800	11,500	11,500
	Manufacturing	6,660	10,250	12,000	13,000	14,000
	Government	6,310	9,080	9,200	9,300	9,300
	Other	24,830	29,620	29,000	28,000	28,400
North Central Mississippi	Total	41,500	48,150	49,600	51,500	54,100
	Agriculture	15,720	8,420	7,300	6,400	5,600
	Manufacturing	7,020	11,770	13,000	14,400	16,100
	Government	5,440	7,480	7,800	8,100	8,500
	Other	13,320	20,480	21,500	22,600	23,900
Golden Triangle	Total	45,340	54,570	60,600	68,200	73,700
	Agriculture	13,150	7,570	5,800	6,200	6,700
	Manufacturing	10,000	14,350	17,300	20,000	21,800
	Government	7,350	11,390	14,300	16,000	17,000
	Other	14,840	21,260	23,200	26,000	28,200
Central Mississippi	Total	130,200	159,930	178,000	203,700	230,100
	Agriculture	16,310	9,770	6,800	6,200	5,600
	Manufacturing	18,540	26,170	35,200	44,000	51,000
	Government	22,330	30,210	37,000	48,500	63,500
	Other	73,020	93,780	99,000	105,000	110,000
East Central Mississippi	Total	62,190	69,190	73,100	81,500	89,700
	Agriculture	15,920	9,930	8,400	8,800	9,200
	Manufacturing	11,450	16,900	19,100	23,000	25,900
	Government	7,790	9,610	11,600	13,200	15,300
	Other	27,030	32,750	34,000	36,500	39,300

Appendix B (Continued)

		1962	1970	1980	1990	2000
Southwest Mississippi	Total	54,120	56,500	57,600	58,800	60,100
	Agriculture	11,210	6,630	5,900	5,600	5,900
	Manufacturing	10,770	14,280	16,000	17,400	18,500
	Government	5,980	7,960	8,100	8,300	8,500
	Other	26,160	27,630	27,600	27,500	27,200
Southern Mississippi	Total	126,440	162,180	211,000	260,900	314,300
	Agriculture	14,890	7,610	5,000	4,900	4,800
	Manufacturing	27,330	38,480	64,000	84,000	103,400
	Government	21,400	31,460	42,000	52,000	64,200
	Other	62,820	84,630	100,000	120,000	141,900

SOURCE: Mississippi Employment Security Commission, January Benchmarks, 1970.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Appendix C

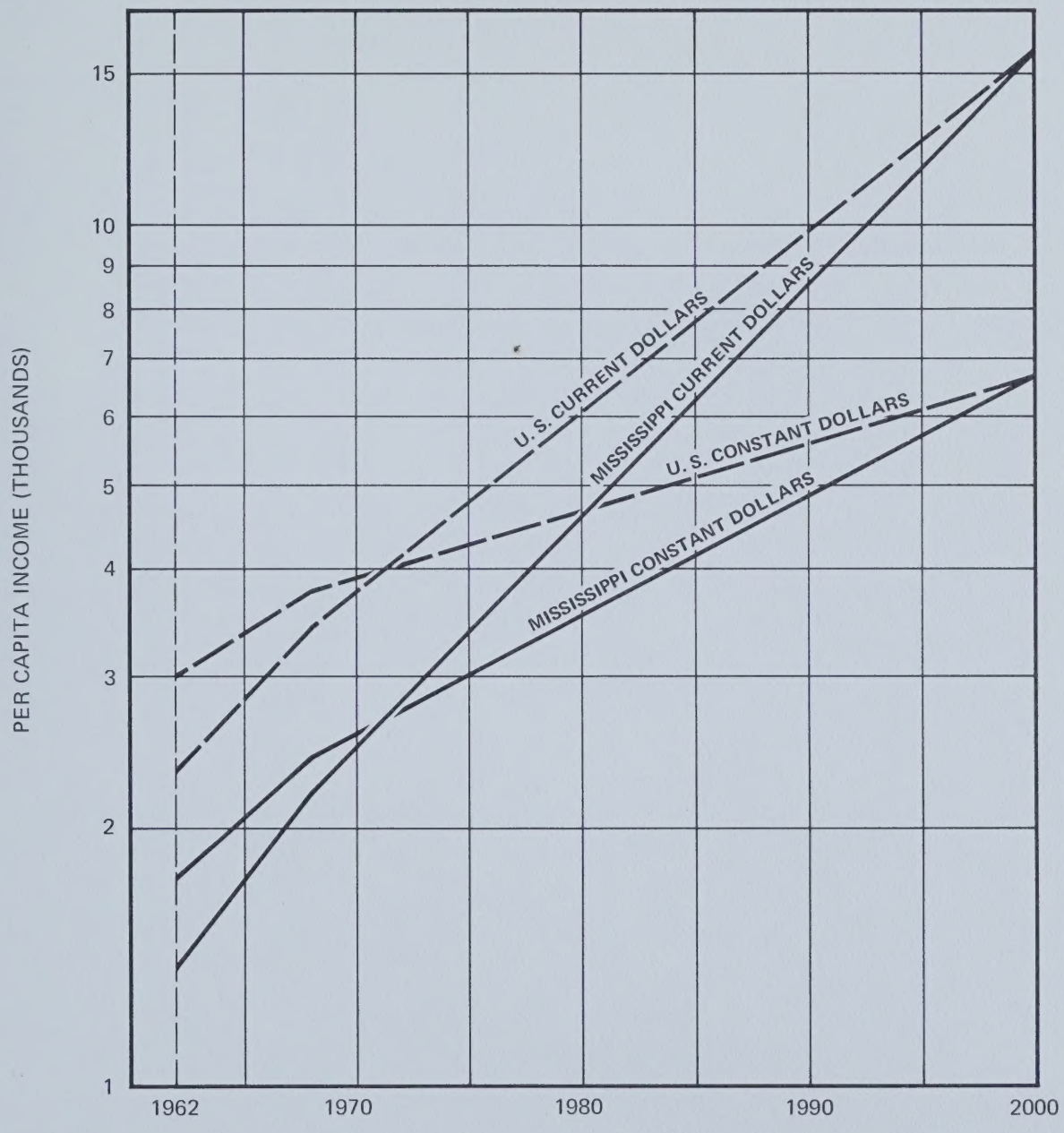
PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000 IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS

	1962	1968	1970	1980	1990	2000
United States						
Current	$2,368	$3,425	$3,910	$6,250	$9,990	$15,960
Constant	3,019	3,776	3,910	4,680	5,580	6,680
Mississippi						
Current	1,374	2,195	2,561	4,700	8,600	15,960
Constant	1,752	2,420	2,561	3,530	4,860	6,680
Northeast Mississippi						
Current	1,029	1,823	2,130	4,000	7,600	14,600
Constant	1,312	2,010	2,130	3,000	4,300	6,100
North Delta						
Current	1,031	1,694	1,970	3,900	7,600	15,200
Constant	1,314	1,868	1,970	2,900	4,300	6,400
Three Rivers						
Current	1,404	2,239	2,610	4,800	8,800	16,400
Constant	1,790	2,469	2,610	3,600	5,000	6,900
South Delta						
Current	1,331	2,010	2,340	4,200	7,600	14,000
Constant	1,697	2,216	2,340	3,200	4,300	5,800
North Central Mississippi						
Current	1,201	1,997	2,330	4,300	7,700	14,300
Constant	1,531	2,202	2,330	3,200	4,400	6,000
Golden Triangle						
Current	1,195	2,061	2,400	4,400	8,100	15,200
Constant	1,524	2,272	2,400	3,300	4,600	6,300
Central Mississippi						
Current	1,696	2,666	3,110	5,500	9,800	17,400
Constant	2,162	2,940	3,110	4,100	5,500	7,300
East Central Mississippi						
Current	1,256	1,960	2,280	4,100	7,600	13,700
Constant	1,601	2,161	2,280	3,100	4,200	5,700
Southwest Mississippi						
Current	1,214	2,042	2,380	4,200	7,300	13,100
Constant	1,548	2,252	2,380	3,200	4,100	5,500
Southern Mississippi						
Current	1,555	2,369	2,760	5,100	9,400	17,400
Constant	1,982	2,612	2,760	3,800	5,300	7,300

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System. Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

Appendix Figure C–1

PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS AND FORECASTS, 1962–2000 IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT (1970) DOLLARS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND MISSISSIPPI



Mississippi Research and Development Center

SOURCE: U. S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Information System.
Mississippi Research and Development Center estimates.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
309.25 M68M C001 v.2
Mississippi state development program /
3 0112 087674708